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ESTABLISHED 1887

Dollar Surges As Market Abruptly Turns Around

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche NEW YORK - The dollar rocketed

upward Thursday in a turnaround that caught traders by surprise, as markets that had been selling the currency for weeks rushed suddenly and massively to buy it.

At the peak of the buying spree, around midday in New York, the dollar rose more than 6 pfennig from its Wednesday close, touching 1.5710 Deutsche marks before subsiding a little. By contrast, a move of a plennig or two is considered a major one

on most trading days.

Market participants cited a bagful of reasons for the collective change of heart. These ranged from the weakness of the German economy, which would undercut the mark; to the dispute between Russia and Ukraine, which would make the dollar attractive as a "safe haven;" to rumors that the Group of Seven industrial nations would seek to push the U.S. currency up at a meeting late this month.

Another factor, some said, was a loss of nerve by currency dealers who had sold the dollar short in anticipation of further falls below 1.50 DM, and were seized with worry that it would not after all go lower. Whatever the reasons, they touched off what Gabrielle Schmitt, a trader at Bank of New York, termed "panic buying."
"This is no time to not buy dollars," she

Computer-driven buy orders were triggered as the dollar swept upward through 1.5400 Deutsche marks, 1.5500 DM and 1.5550 DM, traders said.

By the close, the dollar stood at 1.5605 DM, well ahead of Wednesday's close of 1.5072; at 125.82 yen, up from 124.235; at 1.3925 Swiss francs, ahead of 1.3452, and at 5.3235 French francs, above a previous

The pound dropped to \$1.8160, and also fell to its lowest level in the European currency stabilization mechanism since joining in October 1990. Its fall puts the government under increasing election-Vear pressure to mise interest rates or devalue the Dow Close

currency. . The dollar's levels were its highest since the Federal Reserve Board cut U.S. interest rates Den-

"I think there's been a in New York gradual change in senti-Pound 1.816 bank trader in London. Yen 125.82 "People have become

See DOLLAR, Page 12

New Relationship With Tokyo: It's Still Undefined

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

TOKYO — Despite the accords, declarations of friendship and endless replaying of President George Bush's gallant recovery from the flu, the meetings in Tokyo were widely seen as having fallen short of the goal of defining a

new relationship with Japan.
Indeed, the sessions this week may even have deepened Japanese-American antago-

Mr. Bush's hopes for a clear signal of greater Japanese purchases of American automobiles, auto parts and other products were shattered when an accord hammered out on such pur-chases was criticized by Japanese and Ameri-can makers as having little force or meaning.

Japan, on the other hand, had hoped to transcend petty trade disputes and take note of Tokyo's leadership in aiding poor nations, ref-ugees and the environment. But no new initiatives were announced in these areas, and on Thursday night Japanese and Americans acnent as ever and that they could become more

As the visit wound down, the universal theme of commentary in the Japanese press was that Mr. Bush's behavior had insulted the

Japanese and that the accord would not help

him politically and would certainly not help the United States economically.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"Is there not a decent individual in the Bush government who truly understands Japan?" one columnist, Takahiro Oda, asked in the Tokyo daily Asahi Shimbun, after cataloging what he said were insults to the Japanese leadership by the White House's hectoring demands for purchases of American products. As for insults, Americans, too, chafed Thursday when Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's pledge to work on trade issues came with a distinct edge to it.

clining education standards as the root of American trade problems, the prime minister said. "Since Americans themselves are aware of these problems, I am convinced they will overcome these problems because I believe that the United States is a great country."

It was too early to tell what the domestic impact of Mr. Bush's actions here would be. The White House said that it was pleased that the trade accords of the meeting this week marked a step forward in a continuing process, which was a far cry from the breakthrough that Mr. Bush said he wanted a few weeks ago.

In many ways, Mr. Bush's departure from Japan after a grueling 10-day journey was clouded by confusion and discord. But perhaps the reason was that without realizing it, the principal participants had given birth this week rather painfully to a new era in world

One day, the Tokyo meetings may be seen in retrospect as the first post-Cold War super-

meetings between the Soviet Union and the United States survived - marathon talks, fact sheets, briefing sessions, dueling press confer-

But instead of negotiating such matters as throw weights, numbers of warheads and hardened missile silos with the Soviet Union, the disagreements with Japan focused on no less arcane subjects as automobile safety standards, economies of scale in car production and the components of trade imbalances.

For Japan and the United States, two rules

of the old summitry were ignored: Never commit the leaders to negotiations until the main issues have been resolved, and always remem ber that broad principles are important but the devil is in the details.

"Japan and the United States should not have committed themselves to negotiating these topics until the talks have reached a more advanced stage," said Yukio Okamoto, a busi

See OUTLOOK, Page 3

Big Three Assail Accord Before The Ink Is Dry

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service TOKYO - President George Bush announced an automobile industry accord on Thursday that was supposed to be the centerpiece of his Asian trip and the fulfillment of his pledge to create jobs in America.

But within hours, the leaders of the American automobile industry traveling with Mr. Bush's trade mission attacked the Japanese offers to buy more American cars and parts as woefully inadequate. And by the end of the day, even the Bush administration said there was not really an agreement, but a dialogue between Tokyo and Detroit that sounded a lot more like an angry shouting match.

At the core of the disputes was what both governments tried to portray as a "voluntary proposal" from the Japanese industry, actually extracted under considerable pressure from the government of Prime Minister Kilchi Miyazawa, to bny \$19 billion in American automobile parts a year starting in fiscal 1994.

That is than twice as much as Japan now buys from one of the most beleaguered Ameri-

The Japanese companies also said that they would try to jump-start Detroit's long-faltering efforts to sell American-made cars in Japan, guaranteeing the sale of an additional 20,000 cars a year, a tiny fraction of the 7 million cars sold in Japan annually.

Mr. Bush's hopes of returning home with what he on Thursday called an "action plan" that "translates into jobs and economic growth in America" began to unwind in the afternoon, in what may have been one of the most unlikely meetings in the history of Japanese-American

The chief executives of the world's eight largest automobile companies - three Ameriiereo in a suigle dotei room, facing each other at a time that many believe the American industry will never gain back the ground it lost to Japanese imports and now to Japanese transplants.

After an hour, in which the Japanese told their guests that American industry needed to radically reform itself, and the Americans responded that "mere declarations of intent" to open markets was useless, the meeting broke up with virtually everyone unsatisfied.

"There is no agreement," the chairman of Ford Motor Co., Harold Poling, said soon after he emerged from the meeting.

Mr. Poling said that the Japanese were unwilling to commit to a schedule to lower their \$50 billion trade surplus with the United States, three-quarters of which comes from automobile trade. "The proposals on the table as far as the

See AUTOS, Page 3

Japan Visit Fails to Yield **Concessions** U.S. Sought

Bush Says He Feels Fit, Insists Tokyo Received Message on Open Trade

> By Michael Wines New York Times Service

TOKYO - President George Bush headed home on Friday from physically and politically draining trade talks bearing Japanese pledges to buy more American cars and an extra \$10 billion in automobile parts yearly by 1995, but the figures fell well short of what the White House had hoped for.

The results on the automobile issues - the core of American anger over Japan's trading system — symbolized an economic summit meeting that appeared to toss cold water on Mr. Bush's election-year promises to create new export markets and new jobs, and left his reputation for strength and vitality sapped by a dramatic physical collapse.

Mr. Bush still appeared slightly peaked on Thursday, a day after he vomited and apparently fainted at a private dinner held in his honor by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. But he attended a state dinner on Thursday night, and

Bush in Tokyo

President George Bush says he has no intention of slowing his busy pace. Aides hope the flu attack will not undo the president's image as a man of vigor. Page 3.

The package of concessions will likely benefit other nations as much as the U.S. Page 11.

insisted at a news conference in the afternoon that he was fit.

The state dinner was the final event of a frenetic conference of economic superpowers that bore earmarks of the vanished Moscow-Washington summit meetings: tense all-night negotiations, carefully barbed remarks at news conferences, artery-clogging doses of diplomatic pomp and proclamations of success.

At a joint news conference with Mr. Miyazawa on Thursday, Mr. Bush called his trip to Japan "highly productive" and singled out for praise 2 contingent of 18 American business leaders who accompanied him. The business leaders include the heads of

Detroit's Big Three automakers, who have been vocal critics of Japan's trade practices. Many Japanese reacted angrily to their inclusion on a formal state visit by an American president. "I believe the U.S. government and our busi-

ness leaders have sent a strong message about the importance of fair access to markets." Mr.

Japan's decisions to sign agreements that would open markets to American goods and services "make it clear that the message has

Other officials, however, were not so sanguine, "The jury is still out," one administra-tion official said Thursday of the White House

verdict on the Japanese trip. Some outside observers, including officials of both the American and Japanese automobile

industries, expressed bitter disappointment with the meetings.

Mr. Bush's conferences with Mr. Miyazawa produced a stack of real and tentative agreements on trade and security issues.

They included specific proposals to increase American shares of Japanese markets for such products and services as paper, governmentbought computers, glass, construction and legal

would take steps to remove hidden trade barriers, such as areane safety and testing standards See TRIP, Page 3

assistance. The sides also agreed that Japan

Army Hard-Liners a Threat to Yugoslav Cease-Fire

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service BELGRADE - Hard-line officers in the Serb-dominated federal army appear to be try-ing to undermine a United Nations peace plan that has produced the longest full in fighting and represents the best chance so far to end the

six-month Yugoslav civil war. Describing the possible consequences as "scary," Western diplomats in Yugoslavia cite a pattern of army actions and statements that seems designed to sabotage a United Nations plan to send 10,000 armed peacekeepers to the Yugosłav war zone.

That plan, which would end a conflict that is

becoming increasingly unpopular among civilian Scrbs, has been enthusiastically embraced recently by President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia. The war is beggaring Serbia's economy and causing mass draft dodging. It appears that Mr. Milosevic, who for

NEWS ANALYSIS

months was seen as the single most powerful champion of the war against the breakaway republic of Croatia, has for political reasons chosen to pursue a peace policy that challenges

army hard-liners. The most dramatic Yugoslav military act this week was the shooting down on Tuesday of a mand in the Yugoslav Defease Ministry and Enropean Community helicopter in which five EC observers were killed. Diplomats, as well as a senior officer in the federal Ministry of Defense, say the rocket attack by the Yugoslav warplane could not have been an error by low-

President Bush signaling his pleasure with the results of his Japan trip on Thursday. Other officials were not as upbeat

level officers. Although federal officials continue to insist that it was a "tragic mistake," the clearly marked helicopter was shot down in cloudless weather by a Yugoslav MiG-21 that was not even supposed to be in Croatian airspace under the provision of a UN-brokered cease-fire now

Admiral Stane Brovet, the second in com-

one of the few non-Serbs in senior positions of command, told a Belgrade newspaper Thursday that the downing of the helicopter was an attempt to overthrow the military leadership. Vecernie Novosti quoted him as saying that a part of the military was trying to intimidate the United Nations so it would not send peace-

The day after the helicopter was shot down. See SLAVS, Page 2

Anti-Semitic overtones in writings by Franjo Tudjman trigger concerns in the West. Page 2.

FBI Cold War Agents Assigned to Crime-Busting

By David Johnston New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a manpower shake-up that reflects the end of the Cold War, the FBI plans to reassign several hundred agents from internal security investigations to fight serious crime and gang violence, according to

The move is expected to involve fewer than 300 agents from a force of about 10,000. Nevertheless, the shift represents a downgrading of counterespionage efforts in lavor of a more intensive attack on violent crime, particularly gang violence. "Call it a peace dividend," an

The reassignment is as a result of the breakup of the Eastern bloc and the diminished threat of ying on the United States by the former

Warsaw Pact nations. Those changes have left the bureau's foreign counterintelligence section, which is responsible for investigating threats to national security from foreign agents operating in the United States, without a clearly defined purpose and facing the possibility of budget cuts.

The move also represents a government effort to marshal greater resources against serious street crime, an area in which state and local officials have historically played a greater role than have the federal authorities. Attorney General William P. Barr said at his

confirmation hearings last autumn that he planned to make the curbing of violent crime a top priority for the Justice Department. Since then, officials have been working on several proposals to increase the federal role.

The scaling down of counterintelligence operations represents a major change for the FBI. In the past, internal security has ranked as one of its top priorities. In cities with large diplomatic communities, such as Washington and New York, hundreds of agents have been as-signed to surveillance and investigative work. But the impending move appears to represent an environment in which domestic lawenforcement concerns now override the threat of overseas spying.

In Spain, Old Values Survive the Glitz

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

MADRID - This is one view of Spain: families big and close, children indulged; the people noisy, anarchic, sometimes quintic.

They take long and late lunches, respect the siesta when they are in the countryside, dine when most of their neighbors in Europe are thinking about bed. They start horse races at 11 P.M. — bleary-eyed children in tow — think nothing of Madrid traffic jams at 3 A.M., and

enliven the discotheques toward dawn And don't forget the passion of builfights. This, too, is Spain: One of the lowest birthrates in Western Europe, more women than men in universities, drug addiction, pornogra-phy, high taxes, political corruption, discrimi-nation toward Gypsies. The Spaniards export their best talent. The church is in decline, hodo-

nism on the rise. In many ways, Spain is moving closer to its richer partners in the European Community. Yet in the midst of sweeping changes that have brought many of the ills of modern civilization, Spain has managed to keep intact many of its old values and peculiarities.

In swearing loyalty to their king, the men of Aragon referred to themselves as "we who are as good as you who are no better than us."

They promised to obey the king's laws if he respected their rights "and if not, not." Spaniards are still that way — egalitarian to the point of anti-intellectualism, direct, immediate-

A Mortgage on Success Last of a five-part series

ly on the familiar "tu" form of address and

proud almost to a fault. Hispanic pride is accompanied by constant grumbling about the state, about the high level of taxation and the low level of service that these taxes buy. Politicians are held in low esteem. Spaniards are skeptics and pessimists, yet, as public-opinion polls keep showing, rea-

sonably contented with their lot. Spain has a vibrant and original culture, but people tend to be careless about it, often valuing what comes from abroad more than what they possess at home. Zarzuela, the archetypal Madrilenian operetts form, is more appreciated

in parts of Latin America than in its home city. The Velázquez exhibition, hailed around the world, attracted large crowds when it came to Madrid. Most people seemed unaware that three-quarters of the works were on permanent display at the city's Prade Museum.

From Trajan to Alexander Borgia, from La Bella Otero to Picasso, Spaniards have histori-cally found fame abroad before winning grudging acceptance at home.

Pablo Casals, Victoria de los Angeles, Mon-serrat Caballé, Plácido Domingo, Julio Igiesias, Pablo Picasso, Cristobal Balenciaga and many other eminent Spaniards made their names elsewhere. Picasso was dead for 10 years before Spanish museums began acquiring any of his

Even bullfighters in search of fame and fat nurses have to cross the Atlantic to "make their America," as the saying goes,

In short, El Dorado for the Spaniards has always been somewhere else. The gold that flowed from the Americas went to pay for wars, and the living at home was usually as hard-

See SPAIN, Page 2



RUSH FOR BREAD IN BAKU — Customers scrambling to buy bread in the Azerbaijani capital, where residents fear an imminent stoppage of deliveries. Elsewhere, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia changed tacks in the debate on the Bisch Sea Fleet. Page 5.

General Nows

Patriot's performance called 'al-

most total failure. Page 4, tonomous republic. Page 5.

Ethnic Germans in the former So- Business/Finance viet Union may again get an au-

stand on farm subsidies.Page 11. Israel and China may forge diplo-matic ties this month. Page 4. French Socialist shuffle. Page 5. Germany expects higher unem-ployment in the East. Page 11.

Leisure

Horse racing is now a trendy activity in Japan. Andrew Ranard

Croatian Leader's Writings Raise Specter of Anti-Semitism

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

Anti-Semitic overtones in recent writings by Franjo Tudinan, the Croatian leader, have triggered concern in Washington and European capitals that an independent Croatia might mistreat minorities - not only its small surviving Jewish community but also Serbs. Western officials said Thursday that doubts about Mr. Tudjinan would not prevent Croatia from gaining

diplomatic recognition next week from European countries, led by Germany. But Mr. Tudjman's comments illustrate the remote-

ness of many emerging East European leaders from a Western preoccupation with minority rights, according to a U.S. official who recently confronted the Croatian leader about controversial passages in his

writing. His strident, rather incoherent response, the official said, revealed Mr. Tudjman's "rigid personality and eccentricity that helps explain why his government has not been embraced with the Western enthusiasm that Croats expected."

The controversy stems from passages in "Waste-land: The Confusion of Historical Truth," a 200-page book in Croatian published in Zagreb in 1988 and republished in 1989 and 1990.

In extracts, in English, from the book, Mr. Tudjman approvingly quotes other Croatian authors' allegations that Jews "partook" in the killing of Gypsies and even of other Jews in Jasenovac, a concentration camp

unqualified support to the UN

peace plan, unexpectedly resigned and was replaced by a Serb who is

Diplomats say that General Ka-

dijevic had developed a relation-

bringing in UN peacekeepers.

grudge against Croatia because of

his personal experience in World

War II. As a child, he watched as

Croatian fighters killed 13 mem-

eral Kadijevic's enthusiasm for the UN peace plan, which calls on the

federal army to withdraw from dis-

outed areas in Croatia and leave

Serbs who live there to UN forces.

State Department officials in

Washington described General Ad-

zic's appointment as not an encour-

aging sign, according to The Associated Press.

understandable reasons given his

background, and he is not someone

likely to risk the security of Serbs,"

a senior Western diplomat said in

The most unambiguous signals

that Serbian field commanders are

major elements of the peace plan.

self-proclaimed autonomous re-

gion inside Croatia, said at a news

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i cuchave of Krah

Belgrade.

He is not believed to share Gen-

bers of his family.

run by the Ustashi, the fascist movement that ruled tional figures in the post-Cold War era, Mr. Tudiman, independence, say they are now reassured. Organizawartime Croatia. It is implied that the thousands of Serbs who died in the wartime camp were killed not by Croats but by Jews.

The book presents this allegation as proof of a purported Judaic principle authorizing murder to save the Jewish race.

His views appear all the more surprising because Mr. Tudjman, 69, was not part of the Ustashi. In World War II, he fought the Germans and Ustashi as a general in the Communist resistance led by Tito, then got a doctorate in history before turning against the Tito regime. As a dissident working for Croatian cultural rights, he was jailed by Tito's Communist government.

To explain his motives in writing the book, diplomats in Yugoslavia say that Mr. Tudjman was fighting what he believes is a propaganda campaign by the Yugoslav authorities and by Serbs to portray Croats as

A U.S. official said the eccentricity revealed in the book was more striking than its racial discussions. He said it "conveys the cut-off mentalities of so many people that lived for decades in the cave of Communism - including the Stalinist anti-Semitism that magnified the role of Jewish influence."

Only a few leaders in Eastern Europe, notably aged to transcend their intellectual isolation during President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia, have man-Communist era to emerge as charismatic interna-

diplomats say, is frustrated that despite his role as a tions in the United States, including the Anti-Defama-Communist general turned anti-Communist national-tion League, defend Mr. Tudiman, citing his treatment ist and his claims to be a historian, he has not attained the international stature of Mr. Havel

The presidential office could not be reached for comment, but Mr. Tudjman has previously defended the book as a legitimate academic bid to demonstrate inconsistencies and cover-ups in accounts of World War II atrocities.

He also speculates about the influence of history. The suffering inflicted by the Nazis on Jews, he says, will breed "Judeo-Nazism" in Israel, meaning a "genocidal" policy against Palestinians.

In Bonn, which has spearheaded recognition of Croatia, an official conceded that there are doubts about Mr. Tudjman, but said, "The alternatives there for the moment do not look any better, and we believe the crisis cannot wait until the perfect candidate

This pragmatic approach is rejected by activists. An official at CRIF, a Paris-based group that defends Jewish rights, said: "What he says about Jews and about Israel smacks of the pseudoscientific claims designed to negate the Holocaust, and this stuff is dangerous at a time when anti-Semitism is spreading in Eastern Europe and right-wing groups are uniting астозя Ешгоре."

But Jewish groups in the United States, which were alarmed by Mr. Tudjman's comments as Croatia nears of Croatia's small Jewish community and a letter he wrote last month to the United Nations in support of its move to repeal a resolution equating Zionism and

The second se

Skepucs worry that Mr. Tudjman is now disguising his real sentiments to safeguard his political ambi-

Jacques Rupnik, a French scholar who has written several books on Eastern Europe, said: "I would have liked to see a statement by Tudjman on the day that Croatia proclaimed its independence acknowledging the responsibilities of the last previous Croatian state and offering an apology similar to the ones from Germany

No such apology has been forthcoming. Instead, Mr. Tudiman publicly suggested during a visit to Bonn last year that it would be ungrateful for Croatian leaders to bring up ugly episodes of World War II now

that Germany has emerged as Croatia's benefactor. The Jewish question is a particularly sensitive historical issue in Yugoslavia because the Serbs, generally viewed in the West as the aggressors in the current conflict, were influenced by the traditions of the Eastern Orthodox churches and in World War II were often protective of Jews living among them. In contrast, the Croats, traditionally Roman Catholics, nearly annihilated their Jewish community.

WORLD BRIEFS

Finns Plan to Vote on Joining the EC.

HELSINKI (AP) — The government said Thursday that Finns and decide in a national referendum whether to join the European Community, if the government and the national legislature first endorsed the idea of the community issued a report on the effects of EC membership. ty, if the government and the nanonal registrature first endorsed the real.

The government issued a report on the effects of EC membership into to a legislative debate next week. The government did not give its opinion. to a registrative ucuate man and said that the cabinet was distinct of the issue. Prime Minister Esko Aho said that the cabinet was distinct

of the issue. Prime Minister Esko ratio sain that the eatings was drident over EC membership and that he had not made up his own mind.

The report said joining the Community would not change Finland: fundamental security and foreign policy objectives. "Membership would fundamental security and foreign policy objectives." ningamental section, and realization of Finland's national interests and give a stronger channel for realization in other EC countries, but at the would increase ramand a majoration of national activity," the report same time would the limit freedom of national activity," the report same

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ion, dube

physiological explanation for a huge majority of cases of male impossor. a failure to produce a simple chemical that controls a wide variety of

penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to become engorged with blood and remain erect, said Dr. Jacob penis to be pen

and account for 7 million to 8 million of the 10 million cases of impotenceamong American men, he said. The finding will help urologists develop better methods for diagnosing impotence and may lead to new kinds of treatments, experts said, but it is not expected to lead to a pill that could

ROME (AP) — Libya has protested what it says were violations of

assertions.

The Libyan press agency JANA said Thursday that Libya's cvil aviation authorities had lodged a protest with the International Transport Association about "the violations of the American 6th Fleet of

Lieutenant Greg Smith, a spokesman for the fleet based in Gaeta. Italinear Naples, said the only U.S. military craft in the area is the direction carrier America, which is "conducting routine flight operations in international airspace in the central Mediterranean." He said the carrier based in Norfolk, Virginia, had been in the central Mediterranean since

China Backs U.S.-North Korea Talks

reported to have been scheduled between the United States and North Korea would contribute to a more stable, peaceful Korean Peninsula.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Wu Jiannin, aid highlevel negotiations on the normalization of relations would help to "facilitate the relaxation and the stability of the situation in the Korean

Call-Up for Ulster Defense Regiment

BELFAST (AP) - Several hundred part-time members of the Ulster Defense Regiment have been called out for full-time duty in Belfast in response to an upsurge in Irish Republican Army bombings, the army

spokesman, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the exact number of soldiers involved was not disclosed. Six large bombs have exploded in

For the Record

American Airlines will start business class service on domestic flights next month in an attempt to lure higher-fare business travelers. Airline officials said the service would begin on flights between New York and

thick and prolonged dust clouds from the Sahara. Visibility in the coppagrowing island state off the coast of Gabon has been reduced to less then

measures that banned cars and half the city's taxis from the cer Wednesday and Thursday lowered pollution. A northerly breeze also helped to blow the smog out of the Athens basin, it said.





Europe

London and Paris will

Today Tomorrow
High Low Wx High Low Wx
CF CF CF CF CF
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Main Cause of Impotence Identified LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Researchers say they have found the The chemical, nitric oxide, initiates a series of events that cause the biological functions. Angeles who made the discovery. Defects in the nitric oxide system of the penis cause blood to leak our

U.S. Violated Airspace, Libya Asserts

airspace by U.S. Navy aircraft, but navy officials on Thursday denie a the

the aerial zone of Tripoli." JANA did not say when the vicinions occurred or give any other details.

early December.

BELIING (AFP) - China said Thursday that the high-evel talks

According to a press report from Seoul on Wednesday, US.-North Korean diplomatic contacts are to begin at the assistant minister level next week, probably in New York, U.S. and North Korean officials have so far declined to comment on press reports of higher-level lalks, this

A spokesman at army headquarters in Northern Ireland said it was

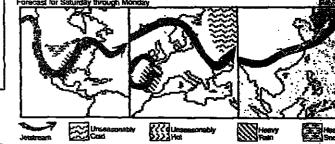
likely to be "a short-term measure" but would be kept under review. The Belfast in the last two months, causing millions of dollars of damage.

"This selective call-out will enable the army to provide more troops in \$\sqrt{\text{.}} support of the police," said a statement issued at army headquarters in Lisburn, County Antrim.

Policemen in Bern used tear gas and water cannon against 15,000 Swiss farmers demonstrating Thursday against subsidy cuts proposed by the world trade body, GATT, and the European Community. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Los Angeles. (Article, Page 14.) Flights to São Tomé and Principe have been disrupted by unusually 500 meters, disrupting flights and shipping (Renders)
Greece lifted emergency poliution measures Thursday that had barned cars from central Athens for two days. The Environment Ministry and



North America Rain will fall in Daltas and

Asia Korea and Japen will begin the weekend with dry weather. Rain and snow is possible in Seoul Sunday Rain will fall in Dalfas and Houston Saturday and In the dry childry weather the weekend with dry childry weather Rain and snow is rain is possible. Rain is continue to soak westernikely Monday from the Great Lakes to New York City. It will be mainly dry through Monday for California with frequent sun and Spain. Bitter cold will invade Russia.

Korea and Japan will begin to weekend with dry weather frequent and some is possible in Seoul Sunday must host of Spain. Flooding is possible in Seoul Sunday must host of Spain. Flooding is possible in Seoul Sunday must host of Portugian and northwestern frequent sun and Spain. Bitter cold will invade Russia.

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SLAVS: UN Peace Plan at Risk conference on Wednesday that the (Continued from page 1) arrival of UN peacekeepers did not Defense Minister Veljko Kadijevic, mean his forces would be leaving who in recent days had given his

their garrisons in the region. "The peace plan does not necessarily mean total withdrawal of Yuantagonistic to the aims of Croatia. goslavian armed forces from Serbian Krajina," General Mladic said, adding that his forces would stay

on in four towns in the region. ship of trust with Cyrus R. Vance, the UN special envoy who had put The peace plan, however, explictogether a peace agreement that was accepted in both Serbia and itly says that all Yugoslav Army forces will leave the Croatian war Croatia. Western governments be-lieved General Kadijevic to have zone. Two other field commanders have also questioned important provisions of the plan, including a been personally committed to detailed provision for using liaison His successor, General Blagoje Adzic, is believed to carry a bitter officers to report cease-fire violations rather than returning fire.

"The senior commanders on three of four fronts inside Croatia are now flatly rejecting the Vance plan," a Western diplomat said. "It seems that the army is backing away from the plan.

Militants the protection of the 600,000 ethnic In Bosnia Forge State "Adzic hates Croats, maybe for

The Associated Press BELGRADE - Serbian militants in ethnically divided Bosnia-Herzegovina proclaimed their own state Thursday, stepping up fears that lighting would spread to an-

turning against the Vance plan other Yugoslav republic. have been their public statements Vuk Draskovic, the main opposithis week, which flatly contradict tion leader in Serbia and an opponent of the war with Croatia, Major General Ratko Mladic, warned that secession by Bosnia's the commander of army forces in Serbs could mire Yugoslavia in blood up to our knees

The three main ethnic groups in Bosnia are sharply divided, and Western diplomats say any fighting there would be much worse than the six months of combat in Croatia that has killed thousands and icft 600,000 homeless.

The proclamation came a day after a staunch Serbian nationalist took over as Yugoslavia's defense minister amid indications that Serbian leaders were divided over a UN plan to bring peace to breakaway Croatia.

The shake-up in the federal military raised doubts about its commitment to a UN-mediated truce in Croatia that began Friday night. But the front remained generally

quiet Thursday. In Brussels, leaders from all six Yugoslav republics met at a peace conference sponsored by the European Community that reconvened Thursday after a monthlong break. Lord Carrington, the EC official presiding at the talks, said he thought prospects for a lasting set-tlement had improved.

Frank Yerby, 76, Is Dead, Wrote Historical Novels New York Times Service

heart failure. He was 76. His wife, Blanca, said she had kept news of his death secret for five weeks at his request.

Beginning in 1946, with the successful "Foxes of Harrow," Mr. Yerby turned out his novels at the rate of nearly one a year for four decades, often using the antebel-hum South as his setting. His best-known works were "The Golden Hawk" (1948), "A Woman Called Fancy" (1951) and "The Saracen Blade" (1952).

Mrs. Astor, also known by her nickname, Chiquita, traveled regu-larly in the United States and her native Argentina. She worked in theatrical design of both costumes and sets. she was a contributing editor to Vogue magazine and spe-cialized in interior decorating and farniture.

DEATH NOTICE

RICHARD HUNT 40, of Closter, N.J. died of complications from the HIV virus on January 7, 1992 in New York City. He was a puppeteer with Muppets for 21 years.

The link, designed to promote communication with Europe and end regional isolation, does neither. The track is in the wrong place to hook up with the rest of Europe. And the

gauge is the wrong width to join up with the rest of Spain. The magazine Cambio 16 called the project "pharaonic" and "a feverish Spanish quest for prestige." Critics say it is an example of how Spain still occasionally puts questions of national pride before economic or commer-

International Herald Tribun

high-speed train link between Madrid and

Seville, Spain has missed a chance to upgrade

its 13,000 kilometers of dilapidated rail lines

Instead, it is building a costly and poorly

planned 470-kilometer (290-mile) line that

seeks to emulate France's successful high-

to the standard of its European partners.

SEVILLE, Spain - In its rush to build a

The rail line has been built with frantic haste and little regard for cost or the environment so that it will be ready before the Universal Exposition opening in Seville this summer. It is scheduled to be inaugurated April 19, the day before Expo '92 opens for

Even the head of the Spanish state rail system has tacitly acknowledged that the construction of the prestigious link, called AVE. or Alta Velocidad Española, was no way to run a railroad.

"If a market analysis had been made it would have been seen that it is not with Seville that we should have begun," Merce Sala, the president of the state railroad, RENFE, said in an unguarded comment re-

Spaniards have become among its biggest spenders and most enthusiastic travelers.

or to Asia, Africa or America for their vaca-

jewelry, fine wines, paintings and culinary deli-cacies as though recession had no meaning.

They flock to restaurants that are, on average, the second-most-expensive in the world after

In a cover story about the country's Christ-

mas buying spree, the news magazine Cambio 16 said Spain had turned into "Jauja." That is the equivalent of Cockaigne, the mythical land

of abundance and plenty — a state, the magazine warned, that could vanish like a mirage in

The fall of dictatorship opened the flood-

gates of a liberalism that still has not run its

course. Newsstands are packed with pornogra-

phy. The Roman Catholic primate of Catalo-

nia, Archbishop Ramón Torrella Cascante, la-

ments that the French go to Barcelona to see

pornographic movies that are forbidden in their

Drugs have made some areas of Madrid and

Barcelona off-limits at night, except, perhaps,

to vigilante groups that have sprung up to

combat pushers. The increase in discrimination

against the nation's 800,000 Gypsies has often

led to them being blamed for the country's drug

In Villaverde, near Madrid, violence broke

out over an attempt to rehouse 88 Gypsies next

to a middle-class housing development, in a

tale that could have sprung from the pen of

Garcia Lorca, Andalusian villagers in Mancha

own country.

an economy showing distinct signs of tiredi

They fly to London or Paris for the weekend,

They buy BMWs and Mercedes, fur coats,

ported by the Spanish press. "This is not where the majority of customers are." Only 384,000 passengers traveled by rail between Madrid and Seville in 1990, little more than 1,000 a day.

Spain Missed Boat With Its New Train

Franjo Tudiman, the Croatian leader, center, arriving in Brussels on Thursday for a new round of EC talks on peace in Yugoslavia.

"Nor is it where the roads or air space is most crowded," she said. "We spent a lot of money there, surely more than was necessary, and we have forgotten other places."

error of planning." The Madrid-Seville system initially had been budgeted at 80 billion pesetas. But over-runs have pushed that to 385 billion pesetas, according to the latest official figures, or to 500 billion pesetas (\$5.2 billion), according to

unofficial estimates. In addition, a spur line from the center of Seville to the Expo '92 site has cost 7.5 billion pesetas for a couple of hundred meters of track and a tented terminal.

Operating costs and paying off the debts will swallow much of the state railroad's annual revenue for years. In contrast, France's TGV network is self-financing. Even as it was bringing in the first of the luxurious trains, the state railroad was threatening to cut back services elsewhere.

Officials justify the enormous expense for AVE by saying that Spain must not be left behind the rest of Europe's projected network of high-speed trains. But if this is the case, critics say, the logical place to build a new line is to Barcelona and the French frontier, rather than to Seville, which is also the hometown of Prime Minister Felipe González. Critics say that with less than the money

poured into the high speed train project, Spain's entire 13,000-kilometer rail network

could have been upgraded to a standard of. 200 kilometers an hour. Planners also seem to have ignored the one factor that has made the TGV a commercial

success: the ability of the French trains to run on conventional as well as dedicated highspeed track. The high-speed line between Paris and Lyon, 391 kilometers long, serves a conventional network of more than 2,000 kilometers. The AVE trains cannot do that because they use the European gauge rather than the wider Spanish one.

The government appears to have no idea of how many passengers will use the Madrid-Seville service. But the state railroad said recently it would need only eight sets of the German-made locomotives and Frenchmade wagons to cover the route instead of the 24 complete trains it originally ordered.

Although the trains are designed to travel at 300 kilometers an hour, they will perform at considerably lower speeds over most of the route, partly for unidentified technical reasons and partly because the line includes

The state railroad says the Madrid-Seville journey will take three hours, less than half the time now taken by conventional trains, but considerably longer than by air.

Some critics say that with far less costly improvements, Spain's own 200-kilometer-an-hour TALGO express trains could be made to cover the distance almost as quickly on upgraded track. But the desire to have a prestigious service like the French, even if most of the elements have had to be imported, has been present from the start.

-BARRY JAMES

Frank Yerby, who wrote 32 historical novels that sold in the millions, died Nov. 29 in Madrid of

Ana Inez Astor, 73, Wife of John Astor

Ana Inez Astor, 73, the former wife of Sir John Jacob Astor, died Friday in London.

SPAIN: Embracing a Brave New World While Holding Tight to the Old (Continued from page 1) Réal destroyed seven houses of a Gypsy family while members of the paramilitary Civil Guard Vicente Blasco Ibañez, that the only animal in a scrabble as the parched countryside of La Manbullring is the public. Cha. That has changed as the nation of 39 million That has changed as the nation of 39 million watched and did nothing to stop them.

Spaniards do not go to church as much as before — only one in four Catholics attends people, a member of the European Community since 1986, catches up with its EC partners. Mass regularly - but they are intense about The church-dominated, somewhat dour socireligion, which they regard it as another good ety of a generation ago has given way to high living. Although not Europe's highest earners, excuse for a fiesta.

It used to be said that Madrid had 300 taverns and only a single bookshop. It now has some 600 bookshops, but at least 23,000 of the more than 150,000 bars in the country. The bars and cafes are the scene for Spain's

great art; conversation.

Whether in civilized tertulias in elegant places like the Café Gijon in Madrid, or in noisy arguments over the blare of an unwatched television in popular bars littered with discarded napkins, olive pits and shrimp shells, Spaniards love to talk. Shout would perhaps be a better word. The people seem to have stronger vocal chords and a lower pain threshold for

noise than other Europeans. And when it comes to noise, surely no other country has as many carnivals, fiestas, processions, parades, pasacalles, dances, verbenas and other occasions for letting off steam in public.

Fiestas sometimes involve cruelty to animals or ancient and bizarre religious rites, as in Las Nieves in Pontevedra, where people who have been cured of illness or have recovered from an accident are paraded around the streets in cof-Fire festivals recall the flames of the Inquisi-

carnivals dating unchanged from the Middle Ages. At least 25,000 fiestas take place in Spain every year. Spain's "fiesta brava," of course, is the bull-

tion and witch-burnings. There are religious,

agricultural, military and sporting festivals,

mock battles between Christians and Moors,

fight, whose popularity has been undented by modernity. Spaniards are passionate about bullfighting, except for those in the minority who call it the

These days, the public is increasingly made up of Japanese, Germans, Britons and Ameri-Perhaps the biggest change of the past generation has been demographic.
In 1971, Jesús Fragoso del Toro and his wife,

having brought 19 children into the world, received the national natality prize from Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Today, there are more Fragoso children than grandchildren. From having one of the highest birthrates in Europe a generation ago, Spain now has one of the lowest. With 138 births for every 100 wom-

en, the army calculates it will have to halve to 100,000 the number of recruits it takes in by the end of the century. The population pattern makes Spain a young country, with energetic men in their 30s and 40s becoming ministers, professors, generals and bishops. Prime Minister Pelipe González is an

elder statesman at 49 Although ingrained macho attitudes linger, young women are now moving into jobs in ever greater numbers, becoming judges, prosecutors, doctors and professors and entering many positions closed to them until a few years ago. With women outnumbering men in the universities, by 1.75 million to 1.47 million, the trend is

play bagpipes as well as castanets, drink cider as well as wine. Still, in the eyes of many foreigners, Spain gets confused with its biggest region, Andalusia, the home of flamenco, bullighting, Carmen, the Costa Blanca and vestiges of Arab civilization.

But Juan Pablo Fusi Aizpurua, a historian.

Not all of the stereotypes are true. Spaniards

said the stereotypes helped mold Spain's identi-ty as a cultural unity with various particular "I am a Basque," he said, "but I suppose that if I had to explain Spain to a Japanese I would have to play him some flamenco rather than a national shame and who agree with the novelist

مكذا من الأصل

Aides Hope Televised Flu Attack Won't Tarnish an Image of Vigor and Action

By Ann Devroy

Washington Poet Service
WASHINGTON — George Bush is a man who jogs even though he knows the resulting aches in his 67-year-old knees and hips will force him to take painkillers and sleep with pillows wrapped around his legs.

He packs his schedule with enough events to keep him moving from early morning to late

A Secret Service agent, assigned to Mr. Bush after years with the far more sedentary Ronald Reagan, once said that he was like a "Mexican jumping-bean," never still, even for a moment But Mr. Bush's collapse in Tokyo was re-played repeatedly on television the way the played repeatedly on television the way the

moments of other stricken presidents have been

- Jimmy Carter while he was jogging, Mr.
Reason when he was wounded in an assassination attempt. Because the country has only seen Mr. Bush in healthy, often frenetic movement, his aides believe a simple case of flu will be forgotten, replaced by the old images of vigor. "It's nothing," said the White House chief of staff, Samuel K. Skinner after talking with the president's doctor, Burton Lee 3d. "It's just the flu Exercise sets the flu."

the Everyone gets the fin."

A Bush adviser said: "Collapsing and falling under the table in full view is never a political." plus for a president, don't get me wrong. But if he is back to normal in the next few days, it will

Mr. Bush's collapse produced no discussion of invoking any procedures for transfer of pow-er to Vice President Dan Quayle, according to Mr. Skinner. And the White House, from early morning on, was calm. One source said Mr. Skinner was telling "everyone within earshot" that Mr. Bush was "just fine, it's just the flu, not to worry, tell your friends."

Jim Lake, a Republican consultant who is advising the White House on communications strategy, said Mr. Bush was "too much the picture of vigor" for "one bad picture" to dislodge in the public mind the reality of his rigorous life-style and quick recovery from his only other bout with illness - the irregular heartbeat in May caused by thyroid illness. Another Republican consultant, Edward J.

Rollins, agreed. "My sense is it all depends on how he looks tomorrow and the days after." he said, "but 80 percent of America has had the flu in the last few weeks and people are going to say after the first jolt, 'Sure, I had it, he had it, no

"If he was perceived as frail, as old, as having health problems, you could make something out of it politically," Mr. Rollins said, "But that is not the perception of George Bush."

Those who do not know Mr. Bush were shocked at his having played two vigorous rounds of tennis on a day he had also complained of not feeling well.

But for Mr. Bush, exercise is an antidote to feeling poor, not a cause of it. In a recent

interview with Parade magazine entitled, "The President's Suggestions for Better Health: Get Out There and Do Something," Mr. Bush once again offered the view that his health depends

"I just need to have that exercise," he said, "I feel good when I do it, and when I don't do it,

then I don't feel good. It is just that simple." In the article, the president relates how he continues jogging, even though his hips and knees, battered by two decades of running, are not up to long jaunts. Mr. Bush says that at night, after he has jogged during the day, "I put a pillow between my knees when I sleep and I take a painkiller "

Several Republicans noted that the flu was so common to so many people that they believe it will evoke little, if any, longer-term fear among voters, compared to, say, a heart ailment. When Mr. Bush's irregular heartbeat was later diagnosed as a thyroid problem, not a heart prob-lem, Mr. Bush's aides breathed a sigh of relief because of its treatability.

But even the most optimistic of Mr. Bush's advisers and other Republicans fear the episode could be used not to question Mr. Bush's fitness for four more years in office, but to fan fears about the possibility of a Quayle becoming

"I think there will be a new ripple of Quayle stories," said Mr. Rollins, but "if there is no. more to it than this, it just doesn't matter all

Why Did He Faint? **Theories Abound**

By David Brown

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The faint that President George Bush experi-enced at a state dinner in Japan may have been the product of influenza, exhaustion and dehydration, but that conclusion should be reached only after more serious causes have been considered and ruled out, according to medical ex-

Abnormal heart rhythms, a heart altack, a stroke or gastrointestinal bleeding could also produce Mr. Bush's symptoms. Evaluating him for one of those problems does not necessarily require hospitalization, but does require that he get, at a minimum, a complete physical ex-amination and an electrocardiogram, the experts said.

Mr. Bush was not hospitalized and the White House would not provide details on how extensively he had been evaluated by the two physicians traveling with the presidential party.

"I won't go into any of the tests," Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said at a news con-ference after Mr. Bush's fainting spell Wednesday.

Later, Mr. Fitzwater said that the White House physician, Dr. Burton Lee 3d, had not performed an electrocardiogram to check Mr. Bush's heart rhythm, but had taken the president's vital signs — pulse, blood pressure, respiration rate and temperature — and found them normal

But around noon Thursday in Japan, an electrocardiogram was performed and was read as "per-fect, absolutely perfect," Mr. Bush said during a picture-taking ses-sion, his first public appearance since the dinner episode. The presi-dent characterized his illness as a "24-hour bug" and said he was feel-ing much better but not quite nor-

Dr. Lewis A. Lipsitz, a physician at Harvard Medical School who bas written extensively on the medical evaluation of fainting, said, "I feel very strongly that when this happens to someone, especially President Bush's age, that it deserves medical evaluation as soon

after the state dinner where Mr. duce a momentary drop in Mr. Bush became ill that Dr. Lee had Bush's blood pressure severe

Later, Mr. Fitzwater referred to the illness repeatedly as "the flu." Gastroenteritis is a generic term for infections of the small intestine. which can be caused by viruses, bacteria or parasites. Viruses are the most common cause of the mild forms of illness in adults characterized by nausea, vomiting and diar-

"fin" for short — is a particular family of viruses that can sometimes cause nausea and vomiting though respiratory complaints. muscle aches and fever are its more prominent symptoms. It was not immediately clear whether Dr. Lee thinks the president has influenza, which is currently epidemic in parts of the United States, or some other virus more commonly associated with intestinal disease.

What is clear is only that Mr. Bush had "syncope," the medical term for a fainting spell that lasts seconds or, at most, minutes, and from which a person awakes alert and aware of his surroundings. Prononnced "SIN-cuh-pee," the term

Syncope is common, with about 30 percent of Americans reporting at least one episode during their lifetime, according to surveys. It accounts for about 3 percent of visits to emergency rooms, and about 2 percent of hospital admissions, several researchers said.

Syncope has many causes, but only one underlying mechanism: a temporary reduction in blood flow to the brain. If the blood supply is interrupted, consciousness is lost. though certain automatic functions directed by the brain -like breathing — can continue.

Low blood pressure is the most common cases, of insufficient blood flow to the brain. Often a person feels dizzy, or has a sensa-tion of unclear vision, as blood pressure falls but before it becomes so low that consciousness is no

or gastroenteritis, experts said they Mr. Fitzwater said several hours several factors conspired to proexamined the president and diag-nosed "a case of gastroenteritis, sciousness.



is simply Greek for "pause," or Barbara Bush getting all the distance she could from a piece of soft candy during a visit on Thursday to a folk museum in Tokyo. "cessation."

A Too-Candid Camera Caught Bush's Collapse

TOKYO - What could turn out to be the three most important minutes of videotape of Campaign '92 — the gripping footage of a stricken, pallid George Bush after his collapse

here — came into being because a Japanese cameraman broke the ru The video, already played and replayed by TV stations everywhere, was shot during a part of the formal state dinner that was officially

off-limits to reporters.

But Yoshiyuki Takahashi, a cameraman for Japan's public broadcasting network, NHK, defied the ban and left his camera on Wednesday night when reporters were told to leave the room, Japanese officials said Thursday. The camera was not taping events at that point, but it continued to transmit images to an NHK single shot of the head table, where Mr. Bush, his wife, Barbara, and Prime Minister Küchi Miyazawa were just starting dinner.

"There was just no reason to tape then," said Ryuichi Teshima, the NHK correspondent on the scene. "It was nothing but the most routine

That is why there is apparently no videotape of the actual moment at 8:19 P.M. when the president "flopped backward" in his chair, as one dinner guest described it.

An NHK technician viewing the monitor image saw the president collapse, Mr. Teshima said. Instantly, people started screaming for the videotaping to start, and somebody hit the right button. Thus, the tape begins about 30 seconds after Mr. Bush hit the floor. The moments captured on the tape have

President Dan Quayle are launching their campaign for re-election. The image of a dazed president collapsing may be too strong even for dozens of peppy, upbeat campaign ads to over-Since there were no reporters in the room

made the health question an instant political issue as the 67-year-old president and Vice

when Mr. Bush fell, it probably would have been far easier for the president and his Japanese hosts to brush aside the severity of his collapse if there had been nothing but word of mouth to describe it.

Japanese government officials, acutely aware that the tape has caused a political problem for their distinguished guest, expressed outrage Thursday at NHK, a noncommercial network funded by monthly contributions from tens of

Bush Sees No Call To Slow the Pace

TOKYO - A tired and weak- ness, he said, is not it ened George Bush said Thursday that he had no intention of slowing his busy pace as president in view of his collapse at an official dinner given by Prime Minister Kiichi

in his first appearance since he was stricken Wednesday, Mr. Bush said he was "close to back to normal - not as strong as I'd like to

Seeking to allay concerns raised himself slumped behind the dinner table, he said his doctors had "totally ruled out anything other than

the 24-hour flu. "All signals are still go," Mr.

But he canceled some of his appearances on Thursday, although he resumed talks with Mr. Miyazawa. He also scrapped a speech Friday before his scheduled leparture for Washington and another at the Commerce Department shortly after his arrival back in the United States.

Mr. Bush attended a black-tie dinner hosted by Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace on Thursday, and he stood to deliver a toast and raise his glass to the emperor and the friendship between Japan and the United States.

Mr. Bush seemed a bit weary and subdued as he read his toast. The dinner, which typically would last two and a half hours, was cut short because of his need to rest, officials

Appearing a bit pale, but relaxed and comfortable, Mr. Bush said at a news conference earlier in the day that he was ready to run for a second term. He has not formally announced his candidacy for reelection but is expected to do so Graves' disease, which Mrs. Bush shortly after his State of the Union also suffered. Mr. Bush was treated

A reporter asked him whether doctors had conclusively diagnosed the flu as the cause of his distress on Wednesday and whether he would undergo further tests.

"No further tests," Mr. Bush replied. "Totally ruled out anything other than the 24-hour flu. I've had an EKG - perfectly normal. I've had blood pressure taken and probng around in all kinds of ways, and it's all going very well, indeed."

"Somebody asked me earlier. Am I going to slow down my sched-ule?" he said. "I don't think it has anything to do with speed or slowness of the schedule. One of the businessmen who's young and aggressive and eager this morning, a young guy on this trip, got it. Un-derstand some of the journalists have had flu, and people in our country have had it, so why isn't the president entitled to 24 hours?

"Really, I'm glad to get the ques-tion because they've done all the checking in the world. The heart is normal, the thyroid, or whatever is left of it, is going fine. And I really have no hesitancy or worry at all."

Vice President Dan Quayle, interviewed on U.S. television, said the bout with stomach flu was not slowing Mr. Bush down and should have no bearing on the presidential

Mr. Bush's physician, Dr. Burton Lee 3d, pronounced the president "in overall excellent health" and said he was expected to recover from the flu "in a normal period of

Mr. Bush's irregular heartbeat, suffered while jogging the previous May, was still a fresh memory. That problem was determined to be address to the nation Jan. 28. with a drug that destroyed his thyonly a health problem would keep placement drug. with a drug that destroyed his thy-

Although syncope is not a common symptom of either influenza The President's Quick Wit Had Mrs. Bush Feeling Fine

TOKYO - A quip by her stricken husband convinced Barbara Bush that she should stay at a state banquet after he had collapsed, she said

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. The president then left, but Mrs. Bush stayed for the rest of the dinner.

She said that she knew Mr. Bush had the flu President George Bush vomited and slumped and was not feeling well, but that she heard him had the situation under control.

minister. Why don't you roll me under the table and I'll sleep it off while you finish the dinner?" " she said.

She also said she felt the president's doctors

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TRIP: Japan Visit Falls Short of White House Hopes OUTLOOK: New Relationship Remains Undefined

(Continued from page 1) for autos, that raise the price of foreign cars being sold in the Japa-

nese market

Mr. Bush and Mr. Miyazawa also issued a largely symbolic document, called the Tokyo Declaration, that recognized Japan's growing global influence and pledged to harmonize Japanese and American policies on an array of world topics. Of them all, however, the socalled action plans to promote Japanese purchases of American cars

and auto parts were easily the most-watched results of the summit meeting and of Mr. Bush's 12day Pacific journey. in the weeks before that trip, Mr. Bush billed it as a crusade to open Asian markets to American exports and thus to create new jobs that would help lift the U.S. economy

American trade deficits are concentrated, three quarters of the imbalance is concentrated in auto-relat-The accords made public on Thursday include a pledge by Japanese automobile companies to boost the amount of Americanmade components that they buy for their factories from about \$9 billion last year to \$19 billion by 1995. In Japanese car plants in the United States, automakers would

out of recession. In Japan, where

up from a current average of 50 percent. Japan's government also agreed to promote the sale of American cars in that nation, allowing dealers to add American models to their

increase the percentage of Ameri-

can parts in their cars to 70 percent,

in Japan each year, compared with 120,000 for German models and some 4 million over all. Mr. Bush's negotiators sought to paint the accords on automobiles

as a promising step toward opening Japan's imge markets to foreign companies of all stripes. But the concessions that Japan offered appeared too meager and uncertain either to much affect the economy or to ease tensions caused by Japan's \$41 billion annual trade

surplus with the United States, its largest mercantile partner. Japan set no goal for increasing imports of American cars beyond a general piedge to seek new buyers for Detroit's products, and some makers suggested that American cars would be a tough sell in their nation's quality-conscious market Tokyo's commitment to buy \$19

billion in auto parts annually was but a fraction higher than an exist-ing commitment to raise their purchases to about \$18 billion a year. American negotiators, who con-tend that American parts are wellmade but unfairly excluded by the

Japanese, had been demanding much larger increases in the pur-chases of U.S.-made parts. "We had a view of what we could reasonably ask for," one senior ad-ministration official said, "I think they have taken a good step in that direction. If I assumed this were the end of it, then I might walk away

disappointed." In that arena and some others as to add Aukatem modes of nucle product lines and staging more for well, administration negotiators range missiles.

eign antomobile shows in Tokyo conceded late Thursday, Japanese and other Japanese cities. pledges of improvements in trade
The United States sells fewer balances were either below White pledges of improvements in trade balances were either below White than 20,000 American-model cars. House expectations or were too murky and tentative to be readily

On the one initiative that Mr. Bush has underscored daily during his Pacific tour — the need for Washington and Japan to adopt a united front at crucial free-trade talks in Geneva - a senior Administration official in Tokyo said simply, "We're not there yet."

Pressed to say whether Japan even supported Mr. Bush's call for a quick agreement to lower global trade barriers, the official replied, "I think you have to ask the Japanese government that question."

Earlier, Mr. Bush had claimed that Mr. Miyazawa had personally committed his nation to working with Washington on the talks, which are mired in an argument over free trade in farm goods.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Miyazawa also declared Thursday that their nations had established a "global partnership" aimed at harmonizing policies to promote world economic growth, protect the environment and secure world peace.

The Tokyo Declaration reaffirmed their commitment to an array of programs already conducted by the two nations, from counterterrorism work to U.S. and Japanese versions of the Peace Corps.

It also proposed establishing several new programs to improve the global quality of life, including a new joint commission on aging and further efforts to guard against the spread of nuclear arms and long(Continued from page 1)

ness consultant and former Japa- trade. nese diplomat. "These are really complicated matters. What I fear now is a backlash."

At his news conference, Mr. Bush himself seemed uncomfortable with the details of the automobile accord and turned aside all questions about it, asking that they be directed to other specialists. But he said he was convinced that the deals on automobiles would produce jobs for Americans.

On the surface of it, an increase by \$10 billion in the purchase of American automobile parts by Japanese automobile companies in the United States, as announced by Japanese makers on Thursday, would seem to help the American

The American auto industry maintains that the Japanese purchasers will merely be new Japanese plants opening up in the next few years, at the expense of wiped out American competition. For Mr. Bush, the whole trip

started inauspiciously early last year, when it was first scheduled and canceled because of the Gulf war. Then it was scheduled for November but canceled because of the ger in Washington. president's need to attend to domestic politics.

automobile industry, and this sympathy or compassion. At a prompted heated criticism among news conference at the Shinto the Japanese. Newspaper seem to delight in traditional metaphors, such as calling Mr. Bush's party an ominous return of the "black patronizing."

forced Japan to open its shores to said. "Imagine a family where the

Still others have noted that the anti-American mood in Japan extends to the latest Godzilla movie, in which the famous sea monster defends Japan against marauding foreigners who want the Japanese to adopt a foreign computer standard as a means of subjugation.

The mood reached a crescendo as Mr. Bush arrived but was suddenly dissipated by the sympathy that Japanese showed when the president collapsed at dinner on Wednesday night. But some analysts even said that it was symbolic that Mr. Bush, like the United States, was a superpower that had run out of energy and needed help from Japan and Mr. Miyazawa.

The meeting showed most of all that Japan may have taken a few steps to placate American demands, but Tokyo declined to see the problem as the United States did: a question of a "level playing field" in which outsiders could have more access.

Instead of opening up its markets, Japan simply responded by pledging to purchase enough new imports to defuse anti-Japanese an-

All week, Mr. Miyazawa appealed to Japanese and to Japanese By the time he got to Japan, he auto companies to make some sac-added major new demands for the unifice for the United States out of shrine of Ise, he tried to stir sympathy for the American condition but sounded to some Americans very

ships" of Commodore Matthew "We must appreciate how seri-Perry in the 19th century that onsly layoffs are in America." he

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called "a friend in need."

'Dad no longer goes to work tomor-

row.' Layoffs are the kind of thing which throws many families into

despair. The president is coming to

Japan against the background of

such economic and social worries.

What this reflected was itself a

coming of age for Japan, in that the

country was being asked to re-

spond from a position of strength

to help what the prime minister

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AUTOS: U.S. Executives Say the Japanese Offer, Centerpiece of Asia Trip, Is Inadequate

(Continued from page 1) auto industry is concerned are inadequate," he said. The confrontation at the Hotel Okura, the site of trade

talks for several decades, seemed to underscore the problems that have been dogging Mr. Bush throughout his trip to Japan: Solving the fundamental problems — insufficient American investment in Japan and exclusive sourcing arrangements among Japanese suppliers - has only the most indirect effect in creating jobs in America "We can always buy more parts," a senior official of

Nissan Motor Co. said. But that does not address the basic problem of how competitive American cars are against Japanese cars, or American parts against Japanese parts."

number of loopholes that may create the grist for new

For example, American companies hoping to take advantage of Japan's new commitment to importing American parts may have to build factories or warehouses in Japan, near the Japanese automakers. Others note that many Japanese companies may buy from the American subsidiaries of Japanese firms and still fulfill their commitment to buy

Meanwhile, the chief executives of Japan's automakers asserted that their American counterparts had still failed to learn some key lessons about competitiveness, and said the "goals" amounced by Mr. Bush and Mr. Miyazawa on Thursday afternoon could only be met if Detroit fundamen-Indeed, even the hodgepodge accord that that Mr. Bush tally changed its ways and learned how to suit Japanese hailed as a "significant but interim step" seems to have a tastes.

"We cannot lower the quality of our cars," said the president of Houda Motor Co., Nobuhiko Kawamoto. "So to achieve the goals in the plan, we need to request the cooperation of American producers.

Throughout the trip, the Big Three auto executives have complained that they have are being treated more like sidewalk beggars than trading partners, with the Japanese deciding how much they can afford to contribute to the American's plight out of goodwill.

"We are not here asking for concessions, we don't want any," Mr. Poling seid Thursday. Asked whether Japan now regard Detroit's automakers, with their multibillion losses, as charity case, the head of Nissan, Yutaka Kume, said Thursday, "We are not that arrogant."

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For Patriot, Heaviest Blow Yet

Anti-Missile's Performance Called 'Almost Total Failure'

By William J. Broad New York Times Service NEW YORK — The most thorough presentation to date of criticism of the Patriot anti-missile's performance in the Gulf war conchides that the system appears to have experienced "an almost total iailure to intercept quite primitive attacking missiles.

The charge was immediately dis-puted by Patriot's maker, which said the missile had worked well and cited army praise of its performance. The army said the success rate of the Patriot's intercepts was higher than 80 percent in Saudi Arabia and 50 percent in Israel.

The unfavorable assessment of Patriot was made by Theodore A. Postol, a physicist and former Pentagon adviser who is a professor of national security at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His critique appears in the current issue

of International Security. Mr. Postol has previously criticized the Patriot and is probably the leading critic of the missile. On Wednesday, Raytheon Corp.

of Lexington, Massachusetts, which makes the Patriot, released a rebuttal of Mr. Postol's paper that the company said was being mailed address the arguments, not make to readers of International Security. The company has billions of dollars in orders for Patriot missiles that could presumably be put at risk if the interceptor is proved in-

About 158 Patriots were fired at

Iraqi Scuds during the war. The

visual impression, broadcast over

television, was one of general suc-

cess. Initially, the Pentagon and Raytheon claimed a virtually per-

More recently, Raytheon has

backed down somewhat, saying

that the success rate in Saudi Ara-

bia was near 90 percent and in

Israel was slightly under 50 per-cent. One reason for the different

rates, it said, was differing amounts

But Mr. Postol said there was

little or no public evidence of such successes. Instead, he said, the visu-

al displays of thunder and flame

seen around the world during the

var presented only an illusion of

closed in on their targets, fragmenting which made shooting them

down extremely difficult.

The Patriot interceptors would

rush upward toward these speeding

fragments and then fire their war

heads, creating a fireball often mis-

taken as a successful interception.

In fact, Mr. Postol said, inspection

of videotapes shows Soud warheads

streaking by unscathed.

In addition, he said, ground

damage was greater than would

"Our first wartime experience"

with anti-missile defense, he wrote,

resulted in what seemed to be "an

almost total failure to intercept quite primitive attacking missiles.

fect record of interceptions.

of crew train

Robert M. Stein, a Raytheon official said in the rebuttal that during the war the missile had succeeded night after night under extremely harsh conditions. Patriot was able to perform extremely well in Saudi Arabia and credibly, although less well, in Israel," he

Robert A. Skelly, Raytheon's vice president for public relations. said in a separate statement that he considered Mr. Postol philosophically biased against all types of anti-missile defenses.

"We believe Professor Postol's present actions in attacking Patri-ot's success are an attempt to maintain the credibility of his point of view," Mr. Skelly said. "The facts are simple and straightforward — Patriot worked."

Mr. Postol said the company was dodging serious debate on a signifi-cant national issue. "They should



The Iraqi Scuds, he said, were so Israeli police patrolling Jerusalem's Old City on Thursday as Arab shops remained closed to protest the expulsion of 12 Palestinians. poorly designed that they fell apart in the dense atmosphere as they

Israeli-Chinese Ties Expected This Month

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM - Israel and China are expected to establish diplomatic relations for the first time during a visit that Foreign Minister David Levy plans to make to Beijing toward the end of the month, according to senior officials

probably have occurred if Patriot had succeeded. Israel reported ex-tensive damage, while Saudi Ara-bia, which is less densely populat-The Levy trip has been veiled in secrecy, and the Foreign Ministry declined to confirm either that he would be going to China or that an agreement to create formal ties was imminent. ed, reported far less damage.
Finally, Mr. Postol cited reports
of a widespread lack of data-recording equipment at Patriot sites,

Nonetheless, other Israeli officials said that the foreign minister would probably leave for Beijing in two weeks, adding that he would not be setting off on such a journey unless Israel expected to fulfill its long-held desire for normal relations with the Chinese.

Once such ties were established, they said, the way would be clear for China to take part in the third phase of the Middle East peace pro-

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cess, which are scheduled to begin in Moscow

That phase is the multilateral talks on water resources, arms control and other regional is-sues that might include as many as 35 countries, including such powerful economic and diplomatic forces as Japan and the European Com-

In late November the Palestinian news agency reported that the Palestine Liberation Orgamization had been told by the Chinese that they wanted to take part in the multilateral round. But Israeli officials said that China was well aware that to play a role it would first have to give Israel the diplomatic recognition the Israehave long wanted.

High-level contacts have picked up considerably, with the Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, making a secret trip to Beijing two months ago, followed by a return visit to Jerusalem two weeks ago by a Chinese deputy foreign minister, Yang Fuchang, the highest-

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Officially, Israel has nothing more than a scientific hason office in Beijing, and China a tourist office in Tel Aviv. But they have long had trade, scientific and other contacts that have facilitated Israeli arms sales to China. These sales are said to have totaled several

"It's been substantial, and it's been going on for five or 10 years," said Gerald M. Steinberg, a strategic-studies specialist at Bar Ilan University near Tel Aviv.

According to Mr. Steinberg, Israeli sales to China have included tanks, aircraft technology, avionics and electronics. There have also been reports of Israeli help for China's missile pro-gram, he said, probably including the new M-9 surface-to-surface missile, which Israel now fears China might try to sell to Syria and other

regional countries. From Israel's perspective, a major sim is to slow China's arms sales to the Middle East.

Iran Urges Caution by **Gulf States**

DUBAI - Iran told its Arab neighbors on Thursday that security in the Gulf was not purely an Arab concern and that there was no need in the region for Egyptian and

Syrian troops. The waters that link us with our Arab brothers on the opposite shore are not Arab waters. Depa-ty Foreign Minister Mohammed Ali Bisharati told Al Khaleej, a United Arab Emirates newspaper. Their security is not an Arab security concern."

He was commenting on a proposal by the Gulf Arab states now apparently shelved — to de-ploy Egyptian and Syrian troops in Kuwait to deter a possible iraqi

Iran, which is non-Arab and which controls more of the Gulf shoreline than all its Arab neigh-bors together, has strongly criti-cized the deployment of foreign troops in the region, including the Western forces that liberated Knwait last year.

It is said by the United States to be building up its military strength to make up for losses suffered in its own 1980-88 war with Iraq.

The Los Angeles Times reported earlier this week that Iran was spending billions of dollars on arms deals with Russia, North Korea, Argentina and other countries.

Mr. Bisharati said Iran did not object to the Gulf states' buying arms from the West, or to the presence of Western advisers to train Guif armes.

"We do not interfere in the internal affairs of other nations and the type of military cooperation they want to establish with other

"That's why Le Pen is go referring to a trip Mr. Le Pen out last January.		
The Paris court ruled that a ing, they could be permitted wi	lthough some of the remarks ithin the context of Mr. Bedos	were damag- 's profession.
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Le Pen Loses Libel Suit

by Mr. Le Pen, who was actively opposed to French involvem

PARIS - The leader of the French extreme right, Jean-Marie Le Pen,

During a radio routine last year, the comedian Guy Bedos said Mr.

Saddam had given money among others to the National Front party led

lost a libel suit on Thursday against a popular French political satirist who said the politician would belly dance in Iraq for President Saddam

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Black Sea Fleet Belongs to Russia, **Yeltsin Declares**

By Celestine Bohlen New York Times Service

Yetisin flatly declared Thursday vin, saying that the fleet's com-that the Black Sea Fleet belonged manders were under the protection. to Russia, not Ukraine, adding a of the Russian president, and urgnew twist to the dispute between the two major partners in the Com-monwealth of Independent States Over one of the most valuable assets of the decomposing Soviet military.

Mr. Yeltsin's assertion, made during a stopover in Ulyanovsk. Lenin's birthplace, underscored Russian sensitivity about the leg-endary fleet, which formed the core of the Russian Imperial Navy be-

ginning in the 18th century.

[President Leonid M. Kravchuk
of Ukraine appeared to defuse the conflict temporarily by postponing for six months his demand that the armada pledge allegiance to Ukraine, The Associated Press reported, citing Tass and Russian television. But Mr. Kravchuk, speaking Thursday to Ukrainian officers in Kiev, insisted that the fleet eventually should belong to

[He said Ukraine would let the fleet remain under Commonwealth control as long as the ships carried nuclear weapons. But all nuclear weapons are scheduled to be removed from the ships by July, when the armada must switch allegiance to Ukraine, Mr. Kravchuk said, according to Tass.]
On Wednesday, Mr. Yeltsin told

another audience that "the Black Sea Fleet cannot belong to any one republic," that it is the "indivisible" property of the Commonwealth, the loose grouping of sover-eign states that has taken the place

of the old Soviet Union.
"It has to be subordinate to the joint command," said Mr. Yeltsin in Saratov, a city on the Volga

But on Thursday, the Russian president was emphatic on Russia's

The Black Sea Fleet was, is and will be Russia's," he told a gathering of workers at an Ulyanovsk airplane factory, where he was

sm had sent a message to the com-mander in chief of the Black Sea MOSCOW - President Boris N. Fleet, Admiral Vladimir Chernamanders were under the protection ing them not to swear allegiance to

> Last month, the members of the Commonwealth agreed in Minsk that the strategic forces of the for-mer Soviet Union would come un-der joint Commonwealth com-

> But Mr. Kravchuk has argued that the agreement does not cover the Black Sea Flect — which con-sists of 45 surface vessels, 28 submarines, more than 300 small and medium-sized vessels, 151 airplanes and 85 helicopters - because it does not carry strategic

Russian and military officials argue that the Black Sea Fleet is strategic by virtue of its critical position, near the straits linking the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and eventually the Atlantic Ocean In another challenge to the Commonwealth's authority, Mr. Kravchuk has set Jan. 20 as the deadling for officers and soldiers serving in Ukraine, including sailors, to take

an oath pledging loyalty to the Ukrainian people. This, Russian officials have argued, runs counter to the spirit of the Commonwealth, which presumes twin loyalties on the part of Commonwealth forces to both the Commonwealth and the republic in which the soldiers serve.

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Continuing his barnstorming tour in Nizhny Novgorod, the city formerly known as Gorky, Mr. Yelisin said Thursday that Russia would be the last of the former Soviet republics to create its own army, and then only if it had to.

But the arguments over oaths and the status of the fleet have exposed a fundamental crack in the Commonwealth accord. While Russia tries to claim to be the inheritor state of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine is trying to assert equal rights with Russia. As a political commentator here said recent

Tass also reported that Mr. Yelt- compatible, but equally unreal **Ex-Soviet Republics** Put on Hold by EC

By Charles Goldsmith BRUSSELS — The European

Community's top foreign affairs official on Thursday ruled out early talks with any of the former Soviet republics leading to advanced "association" agreements of the type finalized last month with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia

The preambles of those accords referred to eventual Community

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The official, Frans Andriessen, the EC external relations commissioner, also said that the depth of future ties with the republics might hinge on whether those states are in

Europe or Asia. EC foreign ministers will discuss relations with the former Soviet republics in Brussels on Friday. The German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has called several times for ties with all the re-

Speaking at a news conference after returning from talks in Washington, Mr. Andriessen said there could not be a "uniform model" for determining which republics might qualify for closer ties with the Community, but he maintained that "we would need different obli-

gations for European countries than for Asian countries."

He also said the Community had to decide whether to adopt a "different pattern of relations with republics that are part of the European Continent and those which are

The notional border between Europe and Asia is generally seen as running through the Ural Mountains to the Black and Caspian seas Mr. Andriessen acknowledged

that Russia, the largest and most populous republic, presented a sin-gular simution because it is a huge "conglomerate" that straddles Europe and Asia. The Commission, which negoti-

ates foreign trade agreements on behalf of the Community, has wrestled with the sensitive issue of ties to East Europe since the Berlin Wall fell more than two years ago. The remarks of Mr. Andriessen marked the first time that the Commission has publicly suggested drawing a demarcation line at the Europe-Asia border.

Factors for closer EC ties include movement toward a market economy, putting democratic principles into force and respect for rights.

Socialist Shake-Up Puts Rocard in Lead for '95

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

PARIS — Just eight months after Michel Rocard lost his job as France's prime minister, a shakeup in the governing Socialist Party has turned him into the front-runner in the race for the party's nomination to succeed President Francois Mitterrand in 1995.

Mr. Rocard was not directly in

Mr. Rocard was not directly involved in the change in party leadership that took place on Thursday when Laurent Fabius, the presi-dent of the National Assembly, was elected unopposed to succeed Pierre Mauroy as the party's powerful first secretary.

But in exchange for backing Mr. Fabius, Mr. Rocard appears to have rallied key party sectors behind his presidential aspirations. On Tuesday, Mr. Mauroy described Mr. Rocard as the party's virtual candidate."

On Thursday, Mr. Fabius said that Mr. Rocard "carries our hopes and those of many French people." Political experts said that, although the succession race is far from over, the revival of Mr. Rocard's fortunes reflects the presi-

Socialists as leading party barons prepare for what is increasingly re-ferred to as the post-Mitterrand

Although Mr. Rocard served as prime minister for three years, he has been Mr. Mitterrand's principal Socialist rival since 1971. When he was replaced as prime minister by Edith Cresson in May, it was seen as a move by the president to prevent Mr. Rocard, 61, from emerging as his natural successor.

In recent months, Mr. Mitterrand has hinted that he believes the best Socialist candidate in 1995 would be Jacques Delors, who heads the European Community's Executive Commission in Brussels Mr. Delors has indicated interest in returning to French politics.

Some experts say they believe that Mr. Delors's rising star was an important element in forging the new alliance between Mr. Fabius and Mr. Rocard, who until recently headed competing factions within the Socialist Party. The third main faction is led by Lionel Jospin, the education minister.

Magazine Says Maxwell Was Beaten

PARIS - A French magazine said Thursday that photographs taken PAKIN - A Fleaten magazine suggested the publisher was beaten during an autopsy on Robert Maxwell suggested the publisher was beaten

before his mysterious death at sea two months ago.

The weekly Paris Match published several pictures of Mr. Maxwell's body that it said showed bruises that cast doubt on a Spanish autopsy's body that it said the publisher fell from his yacht and died of natural conclusion that has parameter and the photos were made during another autopsy in Israel just before the publisher was buried in Jerusalem.



ANGER IN BULGARIA — Pensioners demonstrating outside the Council of Ministers building in Sofia to protest the worsening economic situation and lack of supplies since the Communists' fall.

Volga Germans: Going Home?

Bonn Wants Autonomous Republic Restored in Russia

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

BERLIN — A Russian-German commission will meet in Moscow later this month to discuss the possible restoration of an autonomous republic for about 2 million ethnic Germans residing in the former Soviet Union, German officials say.

The meeting was arranged after Bonn demanded that restoration of the republic in the "traditional settlement regions of the Germans" be "brought forward at an accelerated pace." Germany is pressing the issue, apparently in an effort to forestall migration of the ethnic Germans to Germany.

A strongly worded statement called on President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia to honor a pledge he gave Chancellor Helmut Kohl during a visit to Bonn earlier in December to lay down the autonomous republic's boundaries by presidential decree. The statement was issued late last month after meetings in Bonn of German officials and representatives of the so-called Yolga Germans. These developments, details of which were de-

ing as Germany debates its foreign policy options toward the republics of the former Soviet Union. The events press Mr. Yeltsin at a time of deep economic troubles, and they threaten to revive anti-German In the Soviet Union, the 1989 census counted roughly 2 million people who claimed German nationality.

Under German law, they have an automatic right to

citizenship, although less than half master the German

scribed by German officials in recent days, are unfold-

language.
The idea in Bonn is that restoration of the old Volga republic with guaranteed rights for Germans will deter many of these ethnic Germans from migrating to Germany. The government's concern is rooted in the case of ethnic Germans from the Transylvania region of Romania, most of whom have fled to Germany since the collapse of communism there two years ago.

The German statement was issued by the Interior Ministry official responsible for the Volga Germans, Horst Waffenschmidt, and by Heinrich Groth, chairman of a Moscow-based organization that represents them. It pledges economic aid to rebuild German villages and small businesses to restore traditional German services. Such initiatives, it says, will serve "not only the Germans, but also their non-German

The ethnic Germans are descended from German colonists who settled the banks of the Volga near the city of Saratov in the 1760s. An autonomous Volga republic was set up within Russia in 1924 in which more than half the population was German. Stalin abolished the republic by decree in 1941 after Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, and roughly 400,000 of the German inhabitants were deported to remote parts of

A Foreign Ministry official in Bonn said agreement to restore the republic was anchored in a treaty of cooperation signed last year by Moscow and Bonn. although he conceded that problems existed over the boundaries.

While the Volga Germans want their old territories back, Mr. Yeltsin is encountering stiff resistance among the Russians who were transplanted there after

the deportation of the Germans. The developments represent a departure from a repatriation policy that has seen hundreds of thousands of ethnic Germans migrate to Germany from Eastern Europe in recent years, although German officials cite passages of the government statement issuring that Germans who wish to return to Germany

will be permitted to do so. Bonn has appropriated the equivalent of \$1.30 million for 1991 and 1992 to help the Germans by establishing hospitals and schools and funding small businesses in regions they now inhabit, mainly in northern Kazakhstan. Mr. Kohl has pledged far larger appoints if Mr. Veltrin course thereof the statement of the second statement of \$1.30 million for 1991 and 1992 to help the Germans by establishing hospitals and second statement of \$1.30 million for 1991 and 1992 to help the Germans by establishing hospitals and schools and funding small businesses. amounts if Mr. Yeltsin comes through.

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Diligent investigations by the USA, the UK and France have shown that the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie and the destruction of UTA 772 over Africa are the unconscionable acts of Mu'ammar Gaddafi the Libyan dictator, and the result of his state-sponsored terrorism.

Gaddafi is responsible for all terrorism originating from Libya. As absolute ruler, he has channelled the country's resources into these malicious acts. As long as Gaddafi remains in power, his regime will continue to

be the world's main sponsor of terrorism.

The Libyan people commiserate with the families affected by hideous Gaddafi's acts terrorism. We know too well the suffering and pain that he has caused them. The Libyan people have been his victims for over 22 years. Gaddafi's criminal regime has carried out routine murders, torture and human rights violations in Libya. We have lost thousands of innocent Libyans under his tyranny, just as the world community has suffered from his state-spon-

sored terrorism and support of organisations like the IRA and the Abu Nidal group.

Gaddafi's tyranny led us to organise ourselves into the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL) more than ten years ago. This movement was formed to encourage and unite all Libyan national forces opposed to the Gaddafi regime. The NFSL is determined to overthrow Gaddafi, dismantle his regime and restore freedom, democracy and the rule of law to Libya.

December 24, 1991 marked the fortieth anniversary of Libya's independence. The peaceful transition to independence was hailed as a model for other nations emerging from colonialism. The role of the world community, specifically the United Nations, was critical in achieving this early success. Adrian Pelt headed a U.N. Advisory Committee which was involved in every step to lay the foundation of Libya as a modern democratic state participating peacefully within the world community.

Libya's democratic experiment was aborted by Gaddafi's military coup in 1969. Prior to the coup, Libya

> enjoyed good relations with its neighbours and the world at large. Under Gaddafi the Libyan people have lost their freedom and their dignity. The NFSL is committed to returning Libya to its original course as mandated by the United Nations, It is our objective that Libya will soon resume its constructive role within the world community, and once again establish a reputation as a model of peace, development, stability and progress.

We, the Libyan people, forty years after the U.N. mandated

independence, find ourselves once again appealing to the world community to support us to put an end to Gaddafi's rule, and restore freedom and democracy in Libya. We ask the United Nations and the world community to take direct action in opposing Gaddafi's regime. We in the National Front for the Salvation of Libya pledge to continue our struggle until Libya and its people are free once again.

For more information on the NFSL and its programme for a democratic Libya please write to: The National Front for the Salvation of Libya, 117 W. Harrison Building, 6th floor - Suite A246, Chicago, Illinois 60605, U.S.A.



Herald Eribune.

A Special Case of the Flu

Marlin Fitzwater told reporters after President George Bush collansed in his chair at a state dinner in Tokyo. In one sense he was right: Millions of people suffer from the flu that apparently felled Mr. Bush. But in another sense Mr. Fitzwater had it wrong: When presidents get sick, however ordinary the illness, the world experiences far-fromordinary intimations of mortality. Cable television flashes frightening images of a man in distress. Markets saudder. Potentates wire condolences. Pundits ruminate on Mr. Bush's fitness to campaign and Vice President Dan Quayle's fitness to succeed him. What for most people is a moment of private disorientation becomes an occasion

for public discussion. Rarely discussed is the pretense shared by modern presidents that they are not only manune to everyday infirmities but capable of feats of endurance that would challenge the hardiest athlete. Mr. Bush's Asian venture is just one more in a line of diplomatic decathlons that began when presidents discovered jet airplanes. In the last week and a half he has traveled 19,000 miles (30,000 kilometers), worked 16-hour days in four countries earen exotic foods, bounced

"Nothing extraordinary has occurred," around on boats and helicopters, held news conferences and made speeches. Meanwhile he has found enough time at the margins of statecraft to jog, ride a bicycle and play tennis with the emperor of Japan.

This trip has been particularly stressful, and not just because of its pace. Mr. Bush unnecessarily raised the political stakes by linking recovery from the recession at home to winning difficult concessions from the Japanese. And by all accounts, the talks have

Mr. Bush was briefly hospitalized in May after an undiagnosed thyroid condition caused his heart to begin beating uncontrollably. That illness also followed a period of intense political stress and frantic physical activity. While there is no apparent medical relationship between the two illnesses, there is this obvious link: The victim in both cases is a hyperactive man who brings to the normal worries of his iob an almost abnormal faith in the virtues of perpetual motion.

His doctors say that his illness is temporary. That is very good news. It would be equally good news if Mr. Bush decided, this time, to make life a little easier on himself. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Advice for Israel's Patron

The Middle East peace talks are still being conducted on a level of political skirmishing in which, for the time being, the principal focus is on the uneasy relationship between Israel and its patron, the United States. Consider Israel's recent decisions to announce new Jewish settlements in the West Bank and to counter fresh acts of Palestinian terrorism by expelling a dozen Palestinians. The Israeli government chose these steps knowing that they directly challenge familiar American positions and wanting to demonstrate, to different domestic and foreign audiences, that it will not be pushed around.

Commendably, the U.S. government rose to the challenge, protesting the provocative settlement plans and, for the planned illegal deportations, leading a first "strong" Security Council condemnation of Israel. This pleased the Arab delegations, alert as they are to issues that polarize Israel and the United States, and they suspended their ritual miniboycott of the peace talks. These talks are to resume next week in Washington.

- Everybody now has his eye on Israel's request for official American help in borrowing \$10 billion privately to resettle Soviet Jewish immigrants. Three currents must be fused. For humanitarian reasons

the U.S. government should extend loan guarantees on the best terms that budgetary constraints allow. But for political reasons — so as not to undercut its claim to be a "catalyst" and "honest broker" in peace talks - it must ensure that credits do not directly or indirectly finance Jewish settlement in the West Bank. At the same time. Washington cannot lean exclusively on Israel, a friendly, dependent and besieged state and the one democracy in the region. If Washington expects Israel to suspend settlements, it should expect compensating steps from the Arab side - such as an end to the Palestinian intifada and the Arab boycott.

Yitzhak Shamir's Likud government en-tered the peace talks pledged to extending settlements and retaining the occupied territories. Likud is exposed to pressures from political elements on its right and from an armed vigilance settler movement that is defying Israeli authorities and generating what some call a "Jewish intifada." Polls tell, nonetheless, that most Israelis favor concessions on settlements and territory to Arabs, including Palestinians, whom they regard as genuine about peace. There is the American opening — a narrow one.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Easing the Republics' Task

The republics of the former Soviet Union are struggling to turn decrepit communism into vibrant capitalism. Even if successful, the transition will be traumatic. Ossified factories will close, throwing millions out of work; controls will be lifted, sending prices soaring. The entire fabric of society will have to be created anew.

The republics will need all the help they administration has finally endorsed membership for Russia and five other republics in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Membership allows the two institutions to provide billions of dollars of aid to support economic reform.

Until now the Bush administration has rejected membership because the republics were not desperately poor and had promised but not yet delivered radical reform. All the republics have met the first condition by suffering economic implosion: Output is plummeting, and millions face starvation. Russia and two other republics have

now also met the second condition by

launching sweeping price decontrol.
What type of aid is needed? The IMF helps countries put together a disciplined program of economic stabilization, and provides aid only as long as the regimen is obeyed. The World Bank provides subsidized loans for investment in specific infrastructure projects.

approximately \$30 billion a year for five years, divided almost evenly among funds to stabilize the currency, import emergency food and import consumer goods during the initial burst of inflation. The funds would seek to ward off political backlash by cushioning the initial blow of harsh reform measures.

Even with membership, the republics will be hard pressed to stitch together capitalist institutions in time to make reform work. Without membership, the task would be nearly hopeless.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Again the Spending Issue

national politics in the United States. For a Congress who say we ought to invest the while last year and the year before, it was largely set aside. With so little money to spend, there was a shortage of big spenders to denounce - and recessions are not congenial times for such denunciations anyway. Too many people are dependent on the programs that they normally deplore. State and local governments were already cutting payrolls and budgets to the point of jeopardizing services; they still are. At the federal level the spending impulse was meanwhile mostly contained by the deficit estimates and budget agreement.

Now, however, the light is starting up again, Republicans dusting off the charge that all the Democrats want to do is tax and spend, the Democrats replying that Republicans want only to spare the betteroff from paying their fair share. It is not just that an election is in prospect; so is a fair amount of money, in the form of a military budget cut to which even the administration appears ready to accede. The question is what to do with the proceeds. whether to give the money back in an election-year tax cut, apply it to the deficit or shift it to domestic spending.

Neither party is monolithic, but the basic Republican position is to speed the money out of the public sector by using it for a tax cut. Senator Phil Gramm of Texas has been perhaps the clearest articulator

The spending issue is about to return to of this view. "I know there are those in peace dividend in housing, education, nutrition, et cetera, and I agree with them, he said again the other day. "The question is who ought to do the investing. Should the investing be done by government or by American families? I know government, and I know American families, and I have a lot more confidence in American fam-

ilies than I do in American government.

bulk of any dividend this way; the White House chief of staff, Samuel Skinner, said on television Sunday that the president thinks "those Americans that have really paid for this defense system that allowed us to win the Cold War, that their contribution ought to be recognized, and we should guard against spending that money for other priorities when the American people bee that government spends too much." The Democrats, for their part, are divid-

ed. Some agree that the proceeds of a military cut should be used to finance a tax cut. Others rightly warn that the money is urgently needed for other public purposes. How else to finance the party's pent-up agenda of broader access to health care, increased aid to education; the cities, the poor and all the rest? And there you have the outline not just of a campaign issue, but of a fundamental national debate.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION

For Bush, One More Stumble

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The flu bug that dumped President George Bush under the dinner table in Tokyo was the final indignity on a trip to Asia that will be remembered in the White House as The Trip From Hell. Mr. Bush's 10-day jaunt has become a symbol of everything that has gone wrong in a stumbling presidency over the past three months.

The president deserves our sympathy and wishes for a quick recovery. no matter where the flu hit him. But it is significant that the illness struck in Tokyo on a tiring trip abroad that overextended even this hard-charging, fitness-fixated president and lowered his resistance.
The flu slowed him down on the

only truly vital stop of a trip that was too long and too diverse to begin with, taking Mr. Bush overnight from tropical weather in Singapore and Malaysia to the coldest point of winter in South Korea and Japan.

Instead of a Tokyo image of a tougher, firmer America muscling Japan into job-producing concessions that Mr. Bush could use politically at home, the world's television screens were filled with the imagery of an unhealthy American leader flat on his back at the feet of a Japanese prime minister. (Any novelist who sought to use such heavyhanded symbolism for the U.S.-Japanese economic relation-ship would be spanked by his editor.) What could be worse than that? This: The president has only himself

to blame that it happened this way. The length and breadth of his journey was determined partly by a personal promise Mr. Bush made to visit Bob Hawke, when he was still Australian prime minister. But the president's panicky postponement in November of the trip, which originally was to be tied to the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, prevented him from keeping even that

The tone and substance of the Asia trip were also deformed in November when Mr. Bush and John Sununu, then his chief of staff, misinterpreted the results of Harris Wolford's upset victory in the U.S. Senate race in Pennsylvania Instead of blaming





Richard Thornburgh's inept cam-paign, Mr. Bush bought the line that the election outcome was a protest message from Americans who felt he

was neglecting his duties. He went to Pearl Harbor (staying safely on American soil), but he delinked the other forays around the Pacific by postponing them to January. And Mr. Bush began to sell the entire voyage as a "jobs, jobs, jobs" trip. rather than telling the truth— that his first working presidential trip to Tokyo, coming after the end of the Cold War, was an important strategic and economic mission on its own, while the rest of the itinerary in-

volved relations-tending.
Asked on television Sunday what the importance of the trip was, Brent Scowcroft. Mr. Bush's straight-arrow national security adviser, characteris tically biurted out the truth. He cited the strategic and political purposes, and left the impression that the jobsfrom-Japan rationale had been an

embarrassing afterthought.
Why. I asked Mr. Scoweroft last

month, does the president have to bounce from Australia to Southeast Asia and then to South Korea all on one trip when the urgent business is in Japan? Again, candor overcame this former air force general.

A president could not go to Japan on a working trip without going to South Korea, he said. And he added: "The truth of the matter is that if a president doesn't plan to go to Australia when a trip to Japan is planned, he will wind up never going to Australia." Further inquiry disclosed that Mr. Bush had promised Mr. Hawke to visit

the Great Outback while his friend was still prime minister. But the deepening Australian recession claimed one more job — Mr. Hawke's — on Dec. 19. before Mr. Bush could get there on the new schedule. Nor has the president's ill-con-

ceived idea of taking along America's overpaid. underproductive automobile industry leaders to Tokyo bolstered his image much at home. Two of Washington's most sensible com-mentators, Charles Krauthammer

and Strobe Talbott, excoriated the

and Strobe Talbott, excoriated the president's unconvincing retreat from both principle and pragmatism, with Mr. Talbott writing in Time magazine that the trip is "the low point of the Bush presidency."

The president's embarrassing tumble under the table will intensify the debate about whether this trip at this moment, in this fashion, showed good judgment. It underlines that what counts is what the president does and does not do, not whether he is traveling or inside the White House.

Another consequence is to remind

Another consequence is to remind American voters of the disturbing reality that Dan Quayle remains a heartheat away from the world's

most important job.

If this is Mr. Bush's idea of smart. notics, he may yet, against all odds, have time after November to visit a select group of friends—Bob Hawke in Australia, Margaret Thatcher in Britain and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow — to compare notes on how ungrateful nations can be.

The Washington Post.

Democracy Needs Help in the Flip-Flop Republics

C HEVY CHASE, Maryland — A sad comedy of role reversals is being played out in Georgia, illustrating how difficult it is going to be to create working democracies in the former Soviet republics, especially with leaders whose pasts give little clue as to whether they will turn out to be democrats or tyrants.

Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the fiery Georgian na-

tionalist who maneuvered and compromised for years to avoid exile by the Russians, has been driven into exile by his own people after behaving like a despot since his landslide election as esident in May.

And Eduard Shevardnadze — the former party boss in Georgia, who crushed the Georgian hu-man-rights movement and oversaw Mr. Gamsakhurdia's imprisonment - now offers himself as a builder of democracy in his native republic. There seems no reason to doubt Mr. Shevard-

nadze's conversion, since as Soviet foreign minister he showed a commitment to liberalization. And there is substantial evidence of Mr. Gamsakhurdia's authoritarianism: He muzzled the press, imprisoned political opponents, refused to share power with his parliament and used brutal-

But the turnabout from the 1970s, when Mr. Shevardnadze was the oppressor and Mr. Gamsakhurdia the voice of liberty, humbles anyone who wants to believe in human predictability. It dramatizes the urgent need throughout the former Soviet Union for checks and balances and

ity against ethnic minorities.

By David K. Shipler

institutions of democracy to defend against the quirks of individuals who gain power. Elections alone obviously do not make democracy. I first met Mr. Gamsakhurdia in Moscow in 1975. Unlike most other dissidents, he had no

sense of humor about himself or his country. He had a burning gaze, a singleminded militancy for his only cause: Georgia's independence. He seemed so zealous that his supporters were amazed when he cracked under interrogation.

He told me at our first meeting that he wanted the United States to intervene militarily to liberate Georgia. This was such a dangerous view for him to express that I did not write anything about it then. But when I saw him months later in Trilisi he repeated the appeal for military action. I asked if I could quote him. He said he would welcome that and so I did.

During the next year he made no complaint about being misquoted. But after his arrest in 1977 he disavowed his position and claimed to have invited only U.S. diplomatic pressure. In 1978, under what he now says was the threat of exile to the West, he was shown on television making an abject confession. "I understand how

the crime I have committed.

deeply I was misled," Mr. Gamsakhurdia said, "I sincerely regret what I have done and condemn

He told his wife that the videotape must have

ers with a mien of studied reserve.

The multilateral Middle East con-

ference set to open in Moscow late this

month is likely to set in motion a

meaningful negotiation process. At-tended by about 30 countries, includ-

ing China and representatives of the

European Community, Saudi Arabia

and Israel, and held at foreign-minis-

ter level, the conference is designed to

prepare the ground for discussion of

It is to serve as a framework for

initiating regional and international

cooperation in arms control, eco-

nomic development, distribution of

water resources, health and ecology,

No state in the Middle East can

tackle these problems by itself; these

states lack the necessary experience,

political coherence and organization-

The conference will bring together countries of abundant resources and

those in dire need, as well as the princi-

pal suppliers of armaments and many

of their clients. It could offer enticing

economic, political, technological and

security advantages of a sort that the parties to the bilateral negotiations are

unable to accord to each other -

arrangements and assurances that

would be indispensable in building a

solid structure of peace.

While the multilateral conference is

not supposed to deal directly with the

specific questions outstanding be-

tween the parties - the details of

Palestinian autonomy, the final disno-

sition of the occupied territories and

the demarcation of permanent bound-

aries between Israel and its neighbors

- the conference's contribution to re-

solving regional issues is likely to pro-

duce a greater measure of flexibility,

which is badly needed if the bilateral

Last year started with the Gulf

negotiations are to succeed.

al and technological infrastructure.

commerce and communications.

the central regional issues.

been made during questioning and then heavily edited; for reporting this, Craig R. Whitney of The New York Times and Harold D. Piper of The Baltimore Sun were sued for libel by the State Committee on Television and Radio.

The state's star witness at the reporters' trial was Mr. Gamsakhurdia, who did not claim distortion. Perhaps he had been manipulated with drugs, for all the fire was gone from his eyes.

Mr. Shevardnadze was then the party's leader, regarded by many nationalists as a Georgian Uncle Tom who had been assigned to Russify the republic and to abolish illegal private enterprise. He vowed in 1976 to curb "the spread of petitbourgeois, philistine customs and morality of the elements of a hostile ideology.

What can we expect, then, from Mr. Gamsakhurdia's successors? How easy is it for anyone to overcome schooling in Soviet anthoritarianism? Boris Yeltsin of Russia, Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine, Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan and other republic leaders were trained as Communist Party autocrats. Their good will is not enough of a guarantee.

What the emerging new nations need as much as food this winter is an intensive beginning in building the mechanisms of democracy to protect the people from their leaders.

The writer, author of "Russia: Broken Idols. Solemn Dreams," was a Moscow correspondent for The New York Times, to which he contributed this.

war, fought to subdue one of the most vicious dictators ever to seize

power in the Middle East. This year

opens with a glimmer of hope for

progress toward peace, security and

stability in the area. It can be

achieved earlier than generally an-

ticipated, provided the parties di-rectly involved in the conflict show

readiness to accommodate each oth-

er, the United States sustains an ener-

getic mediation stance, and the states

assembling in Moscow contribute

their share to turn the glimmer into a

bright beacon of peace illuminating

The writer is a former director gen-

the last decade of the century.

They Worry About Some **Bad Habits** By Flora Lewis

K ONIGSWINTER Germany
President George Bush's tycoon-studded foray to Japan has dramatized for much of the world what worries it most about America - not that it is a puffed-up superpower, but

that it is going to burst.
"What contempt the Japanese must feel for his entourage of superpaid industrial failures," one European notable said here.

The occasion was a meeting of the Inter-Action Council, an edite club of former heads of government and their "high-level guests" from around the world, led by Helmut Schmidt, the former German chancellor.
Almost all of these top-rank veter-

ans of political power consider them-selves warm friends of the United States. Almost all of them worry about Japan and Germany becoming hegemons, and in another way about the shards of the Soviet Union be-coming explosively chaotic. But they worty especially about America's bad economic habits and its unwilling.

ness to face its problems.

The new American debate about isolationism versus interventionism, "America First" vessus nanny-theworld, sounds surreal. The United States cannot sustain its part in the world if it does not reduce its debts and earn its living, and nobody else can keep the international system on an even keel if it does not.

Mr. Schmidt, known for his sharp tongue and keen eye, warned that the global financial system has gotten more dangerously out of hand than at any time since World War II. Colossal sums are moved almost instantaneously by computer program without any real international supervision at a time when the mood is speculative, hostile takeovers and scandals remain endemic, and nobody is in charge.

There is a great capital cronch," Mr. Schmidt said, "and the U.S. is the heart of the problem.

"It's the greatest consumer of other people's savings — \$100 billion a year — and that's been going on for seven years, since the peak of Reaganomics. How long will it take [Americans] to understand this trouble is of their own making, not the rest of the world forcing it on them?"

He and others ridiculed the message the America delegation was tak-ing to Japan, that "you consume too little, work too hard, save too much." It is exactly the formula of what America has failed to do for a decade, and the reason it could be leading everybody to a big crash.

The nightmare scenario of a sudden withdrawal of foreign funds from the United States is not likely, precisely because it would bring the whole system to collapse. Everybody would suffer. But there is a growing feeling that things cannot just go on and on this way without inviting disaster. And the fears are promoting a search for national escape routes and parriers that would make it worse

Germany has not helped. The recent decision of the Bundesbank to raise interest rates has distressed all its partners, in Europe as well as the United States. It was not, as some charged, a deliberate assertion of arrogance to show the might of the Deutsche mark, but it was a selfish national response to internal financial pressures without regard for in-

ternational effect. It was said at the meeting here across the Rhine from Bonn, that the Bundesbank's president was in the minority opposing the move, outvoted by a majority of the board. It is another example of politicians losing control, whether to blind domestic economic forces or to populist demands, as elsewhere. Either way, the spreading gap in rates bodes ill for the attempt at the necessary coopera-tive management of a totally interna-

tionalized financial world. These complaints about the United States should be understood not as an attack but as an appeal. America cannot drop out of the world or insulate itself, and the rest cannot manage without the United States, even though the Cold War is over and the Soviet threat dissipated. It is still true that there is nobody else to organize decision if the United States will not.

Image-making may please American voters but it does not cure what ails, or fool others. Temporary deficit spending but on productive investment may be necessary to end the recession, but not tax-cutting Better, less greedy management, not Japanese compassion, is the way to boost exports. The United States must reverse for itself the silly mes-sage it is sending Japan, and it is the president's job to deliver it to

C Flora Lewis.

eral of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the United Nations. He contributed this comment to his own country. the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: After the Khedive

CAJRO - The death of the Khedive [Jan. 7] was caused by want of medical skill: The rapid issue was hastened by diabetes and the use of morphine. The political situation appears calm, but complication is apprehended. The Sultan will facilitate the devolution of the powers of the late Khedive on Prince Abbas. Many distrust the probable influence of England on the young Prince, and consider that some impartial adviser, not an Englishman, should be placed near him. Some consider the moment propitious for a definite solution, cither the maintenance of the English occupation or an end to it.

1917: Germany's Object

ZURICH - The Conservative National-Liberal and Radical parties have just passed a resolution which says: "Our object in this war is to liberate Belgium from the Franco-British yoke." The resolution also

calls for an extension of German territory, particularly in the east, where, in addition to the creation of the Kingdom of Poland, it demands annexation in Courland, Lithuania and Livonia. In the west the scizure of Briey, Longwy and a portion of the frontier of the Vosges is advocated.

1942: Moscow Jubilant LONDON - From our New York

edition:] The Red armies, thrusting forward along the whole length of the Russian from, claimed tonight [Jan. 9] virtually to have lifted the sieges of both Leningrad and Sevastopol and to have converted both great garri-sons into offensive forces threatening to smash the German northern and southern anchors. The Moscow radio jubilantly proclaimed to the world: The enemy continues to retreat in many sectors of the front, losing a great number of men, tanks, trucks and guns. The initiative has been torn out of the enemy's hands. The German machine is broken!"

A Do-It-Yourself Mideast Peace Process Won't Do

By Gideon Rafael for solutions in the Middle East.

J ERUSALEM — Last year was a year of fission in the East, fusion in the West and confusion in many parts of the world. The Middle East, a source of growing anxiety because of the spread of nonconventional weapons, sways between the after-effects of Saddam Hussein's aggression, the gathering storm clouds of Islamic fundamentalism and hope for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict

It was a year when Israel, barred from joining the anti-Saddam war coalition, experienced the first sus-tained missile attacks on its urban centers. Soviet-made Scud missiles. enhanced by German engineers and launched by the Iraqi Army, hit Israeli civilian populations. The unprovoked exposure to ballistic aggression left its mark on the mood of the people and on the strategic thinking of the army. It jolted Washington's fort of preventive diplomacy to forestall a free-for-all nonconventional arms race in the Middle East.

After launching a U.S. peace initia-tive, Secretary of State James Baker pursued it with a combination of tenacity, flexibility and diplomatic muscle, persuading reluctant and recalcitrant leaders from Damascus to Jerusalem to meet for the first time, face to face, in an all-round Arab-Israel peace conference. Madrid was only the overture, well conducted by the American secretary of state, assisted by his Soviet colleague - although it came as no surprise that the players did not reach any heights of heavenly harmony at their first unrehearsed performance. The conference was the curtain raiser for a long drama.

From Madrid the scene shifted to

Washington, where the parties tested

each other in a first round of bilateral

talks. The United States, while pro-

viding the logistics for the meetings.

kept aloof from the procedural wran-

ghing. The Soviet Union, co-sponsor,

was then more preoccupied with its

dissolution than with the search

Middle East and for world peace to leave the negotiations in limbo, observed by Washington's policymak-

The second bilateral round, in Washington, which was temporarily postponed because of the Arab protest against Israel's unfortunate decision to deport 12 Palestinians, will usher in the 1992 season of Arab-Israel negotiations, designed to pro-ceed on a system of parallel tracks.

When the negotiations adjourned last month, the Syrian-Israeli track was blocked by an exercise of mutual recrimination, which looked more like the perennial Arab-Israel debates at the United Nations than the beginning of an era of reconciliation. The talks with Lebanon, while less acrimonious. were no more productive, given Bei-rut's subordination to Damascus. The Palestinian-Jordanian-Israeli

track, regarded as the main line, never reached the conference room. It Department corridor.
Experience shows that parties to regional conflicts, left to their own devices, are rarely capable of generating sufficient power to surmount

deep antagonisms and formidable obstacles, many of which they themselves erected. Do-it-vourself is a laudable aspiration, but it works only with like-minded partners. In situations of conflict, one faces opponents and is helped by mediators. This applies not only to the Arab-Israel conclict; it has proved true in all recent major regional con-frontations from Angola to Afghani-

peaceful settlement only with third-DOWET Assistance Throughout their arduous journey from war to peace, Israelis and Arabs have depended on outside asssistance. They have not concluded a single bilateral contractual agreement, from the armistice conventions to the peace treaty with Egypt, with-

stan, from Cambodia to El Salvador,

All of them became amenable to

out third-party mediation. The stakes are too high for the

الأصل الأصل

OPINION

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

in which more than 800 noncombatant Allied seamen died at the hands of the

Japanese in the most horrendous circum-

stances. The book is based on survivors' reports on file at the Public Record Of-

fice, London, and at the National Archives, Washington. I also was able to

interview two of the survivors and the

Lieutenant Commender Ariizumi

committed hara-kiri at the end of the

war. Otherwise, the Japanese have re-

Regarding "An American Middleman Can Only Block the Peace" (Opinion,

Mr. Safire writes that the Arab states owe America "the great debt of surviv-

al." I was unaware that some sort of

"final solution" threatened the exis-

tence of the approximately 150 million

Arabs whose lands stretch from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and are

Mr. Safire may not be aware that the

BORIS GOGOBERIDZE.

Arabs somehow managed to muddle through for more than 1,000 years before

they were "discovered" by Americans.

larger than the United States.

Lo, the Poor Arab?

Dec. 10) by William Safire:

BERNARD EDWARDS.

relatives of some of those who died.

Unloading on the Israelis Will Not Help Win Peace

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At 11:30 A.M. W on Friday, Jan. 3, in the State Department office of Assistant Secretary Edward Djerejian, at the instigation of the director of policy planning. Den-nis Ross, and with the concurrence of Richard Hasss, a national security aide, the decision was made to unload on Israel as never before.

PLO hit men had murdered four Isracli settlers in the past 10 weeks, provoking Israel to expel a dozen Palestinian inciters to violence — a measured and bloodless retaliation to deter further killing: Now Yasser Arafat was sending word that Arabs would boycott the peace talks unless the United States voted in the United Nations to "strongly deplore" the deportations.

The United States had voted in May 1991 to "deplore" (up from a previous "regret") such action by larael, after depertations helped suppress an out-break of knifings of Israeli civilians. Now the PLO wanted to offset the United Nations' recent rescission of the "Zi-onism is racism" resolution by ratcher-

ing up the disapproval one notch: to "strongly deplore."

Mr. Ross acquiesced in this blackmail and raised the ante: The United States would not only grant the PLO's wish to add adverbial strength to its disapprov-

al, but the trio at State changed the wording to "strongly condemn" Israel. Words have weight in diplomacy. When Saddam Hussein invaded Knwait, the United Nations resolved to "condemn" Iraq, its most severe denunciation. By proposing to strongly condemn Israel, the trio at State was

The escalating anger of Secretary of State James Baker's trio was based on a false reading of international law.
The Geneva Convention of 1949 was directed against Nazi-style mass depor-

Hands Off the Talks

TO OUTSIDERS, the bickering over formalities in the current Israel-Arab peace talks seems like a childish preoccupation with petty irrelevancies. No one but dedicated students of the dispute can understand why the Palestimian Arabs want to negotiate as a separate delegation, or why Israel insists on shunning American intervention. But the parties to the negotiations are well. aware of the ramifications and significance of "formalities."

It is to be hoped that the U.S. administration, which has maintained that, without its intervention, the talks would bog down, will now realize that the opposite is true. The only hope for success lies in the negotiators being left to themselves and given plainly to understand that no intervention will be forthcoming unless both sides call for it.

- The Jerusalem Post.

tations of whole populations, it has been twisted by Arab dictators to cover the deportation of individual riot-inciters by Israel in territories whose sovereignty is in dispute.

When Sandi Arabia runs 600,000 longtime Yemeni residents out of the king-dom, as it did last year, the United Na-tions and the United States stand mute. When Kuwait ejects more than 200,000 peaceful Palestinians, many lifelong residents, from the land we saved from Iraq many of whom entered the West Bank — that is mass deportation of a popula-tion. The United Nations and the United States look shyly away.

But when Israel arrests 12 known troublemakers and releases them at the border to discourage the murder of more United Nations' hypocrnical "deplore" to "strongly condemn."

Moreover, Washington signs on to words in those one-sided resolutions that

specifically undernine the Camp David accords, which carefully refrained from

accords, which caretully retrained from defining who owned what territory.

Twice in this week's appeasing condemnation we see the phrase "occupied Palestinian territories," once even adding "including Jerusalem." If that issue has already been decided by the United Nations — if the disputed lands are Palestinian by definition—then what is Palestinian by definition — then what is

Not to worry, says the strongly con-demnatory trio: We plead guilty with an explanation. In an "EOV" — "Explanation of Vote"—the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations mumbles that acceptance of this conclusion is "merely demographically and geographically descriptive and not in-dicative of sovereignty." If we have to explain that the words do not mean what they clearly say, why do we sign?

"This resolution gives aid and com-fort to terrorists who want to derail the peace process," says Defense Minister Moshe Areas in Tel Aviv. "Expulsions are effective in stopping incitement to murder. You can't always use conven-tional judicial means, as the U.S.

showed in Panama and Libya." I also called Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, campaigning for the Demo-cratic presidential nonmation in Tulsa. "We should have had a resolution, but

a more balanced and less extreme one. To use that language, stronger than the con-demnation of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, with not word one about what seems like systematic terrorist attacks --- and when the UN has said nothing about the depor-tation of Palestinians from Kuwait — I think it was a mistake. The UN has to be seen by all sides as a trustworthy guarantor of the peace," said the Democratic front-runner, "and this resolution does not further that."

The New York Times.



What's Good for Japan ...

The report "Brady Joining Bush For Talks in Japan" (Jan. 7) notes that "Japan announced a budget ... that includes heavy public investment in new roads, bridges and sewerage systems," and says that "the U.S. has pressed for such spending as a way of stimulating domestic demand also a span to imports."

It is intriguing that President George Bush does not think the same ideas hold

If American automakers could offer

the same rapport between quality and

price that the Japanese do, they would

recover their market share, and per-

haps even attract more clients overseas.

If that were the case, Mr. Bush's trip to

Japan would have been simplified.

Even one's best friends won't buy junk

More than 50 years after the attack on

Pearl Harbor, it is high time the Japa-nese apologized for the atrocities they committed against Allied merchant sea-men in World War II.

The Dutch merchantman Tjisalak

was sunk in the Indian Ocean in March

1944, by the Imperial Navy submarine I-

captained by Lieutenant Commander

l'atsunoseke Ariizumi. All but three of

the Tjisalak's crew survived the torpedo-

ing and were taken aboard the subma-

rine, where most of them were beaten

unconscious before being dumped into

Wartime Atrocities

KARL JOHN KRAUSE

JULIA CELEBILER.

Bougival, France.

demand, also a spur to imports.

for stimulating the U.S. economy.

foreign domination is indelibly recorded in the chain of forts and castles dotting the coastline, and in the growing moun-tain of debt, "white" seldom suggests anything more unsavory than a generous missionary, a businessman or a diplo-

WASHINGTON - in modern West Africa, where evidence of

automatically suggest matters of race any more than "black" does. But in America, after leaving the inno-cence of your father's house for the first time, you come to learn that identity includes identification and self-description. You become more aware of your physical appearance. You grow into the

realization that you are a black person. I came here from Ghana two and a half years ago with the painful knowledge that in Africa it is considered that Mother Nature carved out a certain niche for women — and I was expected to crouch there until doornsday. I thought I would be free of this in America. But I quickly discovered things aren't simple here.

My first encounter with America's complexities came when I had to go

A Railroad of the Czars

the shark-infested sea. Five lived to tell the tale. In a final obscene gesture, 20 men who were still alive were roped Regarding the report (Dec. 26) "A Land together in a line and towed behind the submarine when it submerged.

In researching my book "Blood and Bushido," I unearthed 15 such incidents,

Extremes, Awesome Even in Death": This otherwise masteriy review of the decline and fall of the Soviet empire attributes to the Soviet era the construction of the trans-Siberian railroad. Construction of the "grandiose scheme" ac-tually started in 1891, during the reign of Alexander III, and was basically com-pleted in 1905, under Nicholas II.

Fighting Crime From Afar

LEON BOBRINSKY.

The report "The Bad Vibes Turn Off Guru to Washington" (Dec. 17) asserts that Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's 10-year campaign to bring down the crime rate in Washington has been abandoned. But when an electricing carefully installs the when an electrician carefully installs the wiring circuits in a house, is he to be blamed if the householder fails to turn on the switch and continues to blunder

around in the darkness?

Maharishi's formula to reduce crime had been presented repeatedly to the Washington authorities, but without response. The only wise choice was to move the U.S. national headquarters of the Transcendental Meditation organization to Fairfield, Iowa. There, a coherent, low-crime environment does exist, with the presence of a large group of experts in Transcendental Meditation at

Maharishi International University. Maharishi's campaign to reduce crime in the capital - and the whole country — has not been abandoned; it has mere-

ly been removed to a safe distance. GEOFFREY CLEMENTS.

By Maria Kwami

Checking the Box Marked 'Other'

job-hunting. The first page of the job application booklet declared in flowery language the American ideal of equal employment and explained that for statistical purposes only, and this of my mat. For many of us, "white" doesn't own volition, I should fill out the questionnaire on the next page. My confidence mounting at this en-

counter with American equality, I

MEANWHILE

flipped the page and confronted for the first time what I have come to think of as "spectrochemistry" — the confrontations of a multicultural society with its multiple identities.

I remembered a friend's advice: "To play it safe, always choose neutral responses. That way they know you are not an extremist." This would be simpler than I thought. There was, for example, the matter of gender: "M() F() OTHER()." Thinking, "There must be a catch somewhere." I put an

The next question asked my racial identification. The options were: African-American American Indian, Asian, Caucasian, Hispanic. Other. None ap-plied to me, and I was loath to classify myself again as an "Other." I tore out the page.

"I'm sorry, you can't do that," the

flustered supervisor said.

"Oh? But I changed my mind about filling out this page. It's optional, isn't it?"

She said the computer would have trouble accepting the test with a page missing; she wanted me to fill everything out again, but this time leaving my spectrograph" sexless and colorless.

I wasn't going to deal with my identity that way. So I left. Three months later and 15 spectrographs wiser, I stopped trying to make a

statement about myself, claimed my gender and "other," and landed my first job in the United States — as a jack-of-all-trades in a clothing design house. I have had a number of jobs since then, and have met scores of Americans. There

is much ignorance among Americans about life in Africa. But through friendships with some African-American women, I have found that we have a common

goal of improving our status.

The forces that seek to subjugate black women are constant, and not by any means confined to whites. In my part of Africa as well as the America I have seen so far, a popular black reac-tion to a woman of color who exudes a certain level of confidence and who desires anything beyond the most basic needs is that "she thinks she's white," as if the happiness in life that comes from confidence and ambition is the sole preserve of white women.

One thing that does happen in America is that you get a definition of yourself. Who you are doesn't have anything to do with how people define you, but how

On the bus, one day, I sat down beside

a nice-looking elderly woman. I greeted her, and then came the mevitable, "Oh, I just love your accent ... Are you from

the Caribbean?" "No. I'm from West Africa." She had never met a "real African," as

she put it, and seized the chance to broaden her horizon. So we talked about Africa. Nelson Mandela was visiting America then, and she wanted to know what the fuss was about and whether I thought things

would actually improve if "those people" were allowed to "rule themselves." I said I had never been to South Africa and could not claim to be an authority on the subject, but that I didn't believe that whether "those people" were considered by anyone to be capable of self-administration or not should be the basis for "granting" them the right to self-determination. It is, or should be, their birthright.

"Are you a political activist?" 'No, I'm just a human being. Then she apologized over and over before asking me, "Surely, people in Africa don't live like Tarzan, do they? At least, not anymore?"

Looking scornfully at the woman as I pondered a reply, I stared her straight in

the eye — and stopped short.

Where was the malice I expected?

There was no spiteful satisfaction in her eyes. They were transparent pools of sincerity, an almost childlike patience based on confidence. I guess, in the "no" she was expecting to hear.

I bent to hide my confusion. I was stuck. How could I answer so complicated a question? I never answered her at all, but got off the bus at the next stop. Most Africans make their living as subsistence farmers. The bulk of the work is done by the women, whose capacity for physical labor, I feel, is unparalleled. The drudgery of their lives is glued into history by the traditional dominance of men.

Even among the urban population, where the aspirations of many women might be said to measure up to human-rights standards worldwide, a confident, well-informed woman who knows and claims her rights often confronts a "bend-her-or-break-her" attitude from society - labels to the effect that she is un-African, unfeminine, bookish and

out of touch with her "identity." Is it any wonder, then, that the rest of the world should be shocked to learn that an African woman has a soul and a mind of her own, and like other women, indeed other humans everywhere, deserves to be considered on her own merit?

I've seen here that when a woman catches herself feeling guilty because she is no longer the person the world expects her to remain, a crucial moment is at hand: It is time for that woman to decide if she is going to wear her identity as an albatross or don it as a diamond necklace.

The writer is a news aide at The Washington Post. She won the Kwame Nkrumah memorial journalism award in Accra in 1987 and is working on a novel about

GENERAL NEWS

Watergate's Lesson for Quayle: Tell All

By Bob Woodward and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - Dan Quayle says that one lesson he learned from watching the unraveling of the Watergate cover-up in the Nixon White House was this: "When a crisis comes up, instead of covering up, get it all out. Don't so having to change your damn story, and don't let it dribble out. I mean, that's the way I

That is not, however, how Mr. Quayle operated during the biggest crisis in his political life —during the firestorm of press criticism immediately after his selection as George Bush's

running mate in August 1988.

Partly because of his failure to be forthright. partly because of the sloppiness of some of the partry occasise or the supprises of some of the early reporting and partly because of political opponents' attempts to discredit him, Mr. Quayle's reputation suffered lasting damage. Mr. Quayle was accurately portrayed as a

member of a well-to-do, prominent family, who coasted through college with mediocre grades, lis law school confirmed the accuracy of Mr. and who used family connections to make con-tact with Indiana National Guard officials so tact with Indiana National Guard officials so he could go on to law school and avoid the draft, which was sending other young men to

uons or academic failure or dishonesty, charges that he manipulated National Guard rules and descriptions of his vast wealth.

"The thing that really makes me mad about this is because it's me," Mr. Quayle said recently, explaining his refusal to release his DePauw during Mr. Quayle's time there, Mr. Morrow said, and "it seemed to me one a waiting ist."

The unit he ioined the Morrow said, and "it seemed to me one one waiting ist."

The unit he ioined the Morrow said, and "it seemed to me one one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me one one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me one one one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me one one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me one one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me one one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me one of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me of the unit he ioined the morrow said, and "it seemed to me of the obtained admission to have vacancies or that he obtained admi

lis Law School transcripts. "I mean, you're not going to ask anybody else to do this. This is one of the things that just makes me mad. And

Quayle discussed the matter with his senior drafted for Vietnam thrived during the 1988 staff, he telephoned to say he had reviewed his campaign in part because Mr. Quayle mishanacademic transcripts and would summarize them, but would not release them or allow a

reporter to view them. He said that at DePanw his "cumulative grade average was 2.16, a C. At law school, it was 2.74, a B minus." There were no failing grades, Mr. Quayle said, but he received two D's at DePanw and one D in law school. He declined to specify the courses in which he had received the low grades, and turned down an

Asked why he had decided not to release the

Fifth in a series

to go any further. It's irrelevant and rather

This week, at Mr. Ouavle's request, the presi-Quayle's recollections of his academic record.

dled the issue and his answers to questions suggested that he was uncomfortable.

Asked about his National Guard enlistment the day after he was named Mr. Bush's running mate, Mr. Quayle said: "I did not know in 1969 that I would be in this room today, I'll confess." This suggested that he was embarrassed or had done something wrong. When asked how he got into the Guard, he said vaguely, "Phone calls were made," When asked whether someone in opportunity to say how many A's he had re-crived. his family had called to get him a spot, he replied, "I'm almost certain the governor or hentenant governor were not involved in that." transcripts, Mr. Quayle said: "I just don't want This left open the possibility that other high

officials might have been.

Later, Mr. Quayle made the situation worse when he said, "Like any 22-year-old college senior, when you are thinking about making a major decision in your life and whether you are going to join the National Guard you call home." This suggested at least an insensitivity to the issue of his family's prominence and

In order to go to law school, Mr. Quayle chose to enter the National Guard, which required only six months' active duty and made demic record, however, were published allegations of plagiarism. Extensive reporting uncovered no evidence that this charge or any six months active duty and made remote the possibility of going to Vietnam. The circumstances of his enlistment in the Indiana National Guard were somewhat out of the door ments, some serious charges made against Mr. Quayle appear to be false—including allegations of academic dishonesty was true.

Morrow and Michael Lawrence, were cited in particular as holding the keys to Mr. Quayle's family to arrange for introductory telephone candemic particular as holding the keys to Mr. Quayle's academic failure or dishonesty, charges indication the influence went beyond that, that he obtained admission to a unit that did not have vacancies or that he was placed ahead of

DePanw during Mr. Quayle's time there, Mr.

The unit he joined, the Headquarters and Morrow said, and "it seemed to me one was Quayle, but I have to say, I don't know it was an anthorized strength of 63, according to a relevant Indiana Guard form dated April 1, Ousyle." relevant Indiana Guard form dated April 1, Mr. Lawrence was reached in Santa Fe, New 1969. The DA Form 1, the so-called morning

of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just makes me mad. And of the things that just me made a renewed request for his grades, and Mr.

Mr. Lawrence was reached in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he runs an art gallery. "Every time Dan Quayle runs for public office, I get called," he said. "I know of no such incident in my class or any other. To my knowledge, Dan Quayle enter committed plagiarism. I saw no records showing plagiarism, grade changes or undue influence in any way, shape or form."

Stories that Mr. Quayle and Sunday, May 17 and 18, 1969, shows that 52 men were serving at the time, or 11 short of authorized strength.

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Wilder's Withdrawal May Give a Lift to Clinton

By Dan Balz and E. J. Dionne Jr. Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire - The abrupt withdrawal of the governor of Virginia, L. Douglas Wilder, from the race for the Democratic presidential nomination is likely to give an immediate lift to the candidacy of Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, who has ridden a wave of recent successes to the top of the

Democratic field. Mr. Wilder's absence from the contest disclosed in a surprise announcement to the disclosed in a surprise announced where Mr. Wilder had hoped to means that the remaining candidates, all of tial portion of the black vote.

whom are white, will compete even more actively for black votes during the primaries. This makes it more likely that the eventual nominee will be able to assemble a biracial coalition well before the presidential election next fall. Mr. Wilder was the only black candidate for the

The departure of Mr. Wilder will have no significant impact on the New Hampshire pri-mary on Feb. 18, because his campaign had never really taken hold here. But it could have a major effect on primaries in Maryland and in Southern states on March 3 and March 10, where Mr. Wilder had hoped to win a substan-

Mr. Clinton is the only other Democratic candidate vigorously courting the black vote. Without Mr. Wilder in the race, he now seems to be the candidate best positioned to solidify a black electoral base, particularly in the South.

"It really enhances Clinton's prospects in the

South, where I believe Wilder was a substantial,

potential factor," said Thomas E. Donilon, a veteran Democratic strategist who is not working for any particular candidate. The other candidates in the Democratic race are Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, Senator Bub Kerrey of Nebraska, former Senator Paul Tson-

gas of Massachusetts and former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California.

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Upmarket Racing in Japan Arty Advertising Revises Track's Raffish Image

By Andrew Ranard

OKYO - You could call it a triumph of the media: a metamorphosis of beastliness into beauty. Horse Japan by its associations with riffraff, has joined the list of trendy leisure activities. The underlying impetus is the nation's af-fluence, and the need, especially among the under-30 generation, for ways to spend free time and money in a society where leisure, because of crowding, is problematic. The nation's racetracks have stepped into this vacuum and overcome the lowbrow stigma through a media blitz in the last year and a half. Photos on trains have captured the grace of horses with what has become the favored approach in advertising; indirect appeal to the emotions rather than the hard sell or reasoned argument. Image (or imeji as they say here) is all. The small logo in the corner identifies the sponsor, in this case, Tokyo City Keiba (Oi Racecourse).

Japan's sports papers, the men's weeklies and some of the women's now earry the obligatory articles on the track, Mild-mannered college kids in coffee shops, who in the 60s would have been reading Sartre, now bury their heads in the racing form.

Kiyoshi Isaka, translator of Tom Clancy's novels and an observer of contemporary Japanese manners, adds another factor. "The consciousness or desire to gamble in Japan is come popular because it's imported from Europe, the advanced countries. If it came from China or Southeast Asia it would not be popular. In Europe high society has always attended the races. The racetrack became a kind of salon or social meeting. That's what the Japanese are looking for in horse racing. Horse riding, on the other hand, has always attracted upper-middle-class people or aris-

tocrats in Japan. For example, in many universities there are horse-riding clubs, but the universities are those which the sons and

daughters of the rich attend." At Oi Racecourse, Japanese women in British riding habit, mounted on show horses, lead thoroughbreds onto the track. But the racing scene still has its throwbacks - the urban loafers who have been supporting the irban loafers who have been supporting the industry all these years. At Oi, open during the day while salaxymen are filling their sales quotas, you find Tokyo's unemployed staking their lives on 50-1 shots. There are more mustaches and beards per square foot here than anywhere else in the city, Many of Oi's daytime enthusiasts live in Shitamachi, Tokyo's "Low City," whose denizens have the dubious honor of being sentimentalized by post-mod Tokyo'tes. post-mod Tokyoites.

Among fans, the mood is grim and professional at Oi, but if you're a foreigner it may be your track. This because the racing form published only in Japanese — is a recondite read. At Oi this problem is solved by pasoya. the 30 or so professional touts in yellow jackets who work booths on the track grounds. For 100 yen (less than a dollar) they offer three quinella tips (first and second) per race, then list their picks after each race so you can compare their records. The yose move small magnetized horses on blackboards, chalked up with diagrams of races, as they give their spiels, hamming it up like stage comedians to their deadly serious audiences.

L north of lokyo, the track is different. "Very different." said a staff member, a young woman, as she offered a view from the fifth-level balcony of the chibhouse looking out over a large grass track toward the shimmering Tama Hills. Two large video screens televised the races from the infield where there was also a playground and flower maze for children. It was Saturday - the track is open only on the weekends - and it

was filled with young salaried workers, also

some ovaji-gals.

The ovaji-gal ("the girl who acts like an older man") is Japan's version of the liberated woman; she has moved in on men's tradi-tional forms of pleasure — golf, karaoke singing in bars, and now the races. She too is a media invention — in this case the comics - and though some Japanese, especially men, insist she is not real, she does exist. She is the target of Oi's arty ads - not for its weekday races, but the weeknight "twinkles races" during the summer. Both Oi and Fuchu offer women special classes in the art and science of equestrian gambling.

Fuchu is where the Japan Cup, the nation's major international race, is held. At the 11th running of the race, Nov. 24, two-thirds of the fans were under 30, and among them I no-ticed some ambivalence. Dress up or dress down? The miniskirt and "long boot" made an appearance, but the overwhelming style
was amekaji ("American casual"). Jeans,
sneakers, pumps.
At Fuchu the yosoya are consigned to out-

side the track, where they sell the day's picks for a lump sum. Fuchu is a more accurate reflection of contemporary Japan: Westernized, modish, high tech. Bettors mark picks on gambling cards that look like sheets for computer-scored exams. You bet through a teller, but if you win you're paid off by

"In Hong Kong it's more advanced," said a plug in your modem, bam!"
"You bet from home?"

"Sure." They're thinking about starting that here," said a local writer. "Thinking about it here," said the Chinese newscaster. "Already got it in Hong Kong."

Andrew Ranard is a Tokyo-based writer.

MOVIE GUIDE

Jockeys wait for the next race at Fuchu racetrack, north of Tokyo. Japan's tracks have been

successfully appealing to affluent younger people to play the horses, overcoming the sport's lowbrow

stigma. "Horse racing has become popular because it's imported from Europe," says one observer.

Directed by Fumiki Watanabe. Japan, Shochiku.

The director of last year's "Homemade Movie" continues the saga of a tutor's life in the provincial capital of Fukuhima. As usual, Watanabe uses his family (the murderous father in the picture is his real father) and friends, and takes his stories from what really hap-pened. The title means "funeral" and refers to that of a child who killed himself. Or did he? As the evidence accumulates it looks more and more like he was forced to hang himself, and then as though he were stran-gled. Child of a tangled and incestuous union, this boy's life might be considered emblematic of all that is dark and hidden in contemporary Japan. And when Watanabe actually exhumes the body, the scene becomes a startling metaphor for amnesiac Japan forced to remember its own problematic past. Such is plainly the allegorical intention. Even more explicit scenes were reported cut by nervous producers, who now have no plans to release the picture themselves. This is too bad. Watanabe, a one-man maverick film industry, has made his strongest film. His story of concealment and suspicion is told through the most eliptical of means. Just as nothing is straightforward in the story, so nothing is in its presentation. But to complain of a confused narrative is to miss the point. It is only through such a devious means that a devious situation is brought to light. At the end it

is all absolutely clear - and absolutely appalling.
(Donald Richie, IHT)

Directed by Lili Fini Zanuck. U. S., MGM.

"Rush," based on a loosely autobiographical novel by Kim Wozencraft, a former undercover narc, takes place in 1975. But its mood of dreary resigna-tion and moral ambiguity seems contemporary; it's a drug movie for the backwash of the drug era, when the euphoria has turned glum and nightmarish.

The film's makers have the conviction to show how boring the In "Rush," Jennifer Jason Leigh plays a rookie narc recruited for busts in a small Texas town.

addict's life is. In the process, they may have dampened down

too much of their material.

Kristen Cates (Jennifer Jason

Leigh) is a rookie nare recruited

by Jim Raynor (Jason Patric) to

be his partner in a series of

busts in a small Texas town.

Prodded by a corrupt police

chief, they end up falsifying evi-

dence. En route, both get hooked "Rush" isn't on a level

with the best films about drugs

because it never fully brings its

people to life. The real saint of the piece is a two-bit pusher outside its horrors.

named Walker. Max Perlich has the right, free-form intuitions to play this role, and Walker's descent is the most moving thing in the film. If we had responded to Kristen and Jim with the same fierce empathy as we do to Walker, this film might have shaken us to the core. But for the most part the film stands (Peter Rainer, LAT)

New Life in Venice's Old Opera At 200, La Fenice Upholds City's Long Record of Public Performance

By Roderick Conway Morris

ENICE — The foyer of the Teatro La Fenice on the opening night of Verdi's "Don Carlo," the first performance of the opera house's bicentennial season, would have gladdened the heart of even the most morose Siberian fur

Nor was the old-world, and agreeably unsnooty, urbanity of the occasion interrupted by the kind of pre-show act staged at La Scala in Milan the week before, in which animal-rights protesters bared their breasts with cries of "Better naked than in furs!" Nonetheless, as the Fenice pelts were set aside, almost as revealing, if more conventional, displays of daring became apparent though for total affect to one quite one - though for total effect no one quite compared with Dame Joan Sutherland, stunning in a plum-colored décolleté gown. In retire-ment but every inch the diva, she had returned as a spectator to the theater where she made her Italian debut.

The first public performance of opera took place in Venice in 1637, and the last of its numerous opera houses, the Gran Teatro La Fenice (the Phoenix), was inaugurated in May 1792. The Fenice marks the architectural and decorative culmination of Venice's exuberant theatrical tradition, and its sumptuously carved, stuccoed, painted and gilded interior still has the power to amaze the most blase theatergoer.

The Fenice's architect, Gianantonio Selva, was selected by competition, and had to address some specific requirements, such as the provision of ample space for serving coffee "and other comestibles," and a 20foot-long (6 meter) landing stage for gondo-las (which are 32 feet long). Playful touches, like a mock lighthouse on the side of the building where three canals meet, were Selva's own. Since Venice was a republic no royal box was envisaged, but one was created in 1808 for Napoléon. The Fenice burned down in 1836 (the newly fitted Austrian stove held responsible was about the only thing left intact), yet the theater lived up to its name, rising from the ashes in almost identical form within six months.

The Fenice's 900-seat auditorium is the smallest of the world's metropolitan opera houses. "It's the ideal size," said John Fisher, the Fenice's artistic director, "which, combined with a near-perfect acoustic, make it superb for staging everything from Mozart, which is not really suitable for larger spaces, to 19th-century grand opera and modern

The engagement two years ago of Fisher, a

41-year-old Scotsman from Glasgow, was a remarkable event — a foreign directore artis-tice of a major Italian theater being even rarer than a non-Italian pope. And, given the intensive horsetrading and party political carve-ups that often go with such posts, it says a lot for Fisher's musical credentials that he got the job. (A recent Italian magazine survey of top artistic posts, listing party affiliations in brackets after each name, was reduced to designating him as "Ing." — for

ITH virtually nothing planned when he took over, Fisher has put together an ample and varof the works — Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "La Traviata," Rossini's "Semiramide" and Britten's "The Turn of the Screw" — had their premieres at the Fenice. Another, Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri," also was first performed in Venice, but at another theater. Other productions will include Donizetti's

"Lucia di Lammermoor," Puccini's "Turandot" and Berg's "Wozzeck."

"The older generation of Venetian operagoers," Fisher said, "were brought up on a diet of modern operas as well as classics, and the Fenice has a long tradition of introduc-ing new works." He hopes that the theater will soon be able to commission new operas as it did in the past. The Fenice is also attractive in terms of price, thanks in part to state subsidies that amount this year to 37

■ So you've been feeling guilty about using an aerosol spray can to shoot rose and lilac scents into your living room. but you love the atmosphere? A solution is at hand. Nancy L. Ross of The Washington Post tells us that a New York artist, Thomas Hucker, has come up with furniture that smells nice, that's right, the stuff wears perfume. Apparently Hucker started out trying to mask the odor of synthetic materials and took this one giant leap forward. One of the methods, Ross tells us, is brushing a special "paint" on undersurfaces. This lasts about three months, after which the substance can be reapplied. Hucker's work is being shown at the Peter Joseph Gallery on Fifth Avenue. Just hope the coffee table doesn't spray samples at you.



A bassoonist warms up before a performance at La Fenice.

billion lire (about \$32 million): The best seats cost the equivalent of \$60 to \$80; the cheaper ones \$20 to \$35 (even the latter afford good sound and a reasonable view).

During the 1980s the Fenice orchestra and chorus gained something of a reputation for unevenness, although on the first night of "Don Carlo" the orchestra put in a spirited and committed performance under the baton of the energetic Israeli conductor Daniel

Italian theaters have also had a poor record for labor troubles. "Some colleagues elsewhere," said Fisher, "seem to think it must be terrible working in Italy." But he said, although Italians tend to be more vocal about their grievances, the reality was no more problematic than running an opera house in any other country. And, indeed, since Fisher came to the Fenice no performances have been lost because of labor dis-

Next month the Fenice looks West for the Carnival season with a series of "Homage to Gershwin" concerts. Future projects include a production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers" — for which technical, and possibly even musical, advice from those plying their trade in the canals around the theater will certainly not be lacking.

Roderick Conway Morris is a writer based

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New 'Classics' on Record Shelf

By Jonathan Yardley Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of recession stays S. Clans from the swift completion of his appointed rounds, which is why he somehow managed to stagger down our chimney a few evenings ago and leave, be-neath our tree, exactly what I wanted: a recording of the score of that grand old musical comedy "Guys and Dolls," per-formed by members of the original cast and now available, after all these years, on compact disk.

"Broadway Gold": That's what the people at MCA Records call "Guys and Dolls" and the several other shows it has released on CD in their original-cast recordings.

Not only "Guys and Dolls" but also "An-nie Get Your Gun," "Oklahoma!" "The King and I" and all the rest of them are the "classics," as MCA calls them, of a period in Broadway history that now seems approxi-mately as distant as bell-bottom trousers colored navy blue.

It's good to have them back, all the more because, thanks to digital remastering, they sound better than ever; the score of "Oklahoma!" may be strictly corn, but listening to Alfred Drake sing it can almost convince you it's something more. Almost, but not

In this entirely welcome little spate of reissues from lost Broadway there's an important lesson to be learned: It may be wonderful music, but it isn't art. This is a lesson that hasn't been learned in

certain circles of American culture. They are grinding out "restored" and "authentic" recordings of these shows by the carload, and in so doing are attaching pre-tensions to Broadway that, on the merits, it simply cannot sustain.

Walk into a music shop these days and have a look. On the pop side you'll see the usual displays of the latest excrescences by those who pass as "artists" of heavy metal and the like. On the "classical" side you'll see — well, some pretty unlikely folks: Richard Rodgers, Jerome Kern, Cole Porter, even Irving Berlin. Plastered all over the "classical" side of the shop are CD sets of "authentic" versions of "Kiss Me, Kate" and "Anything Goes" and "Of Thee I Sing" and "Let 'em Eat Cake" and "Show Boat" and "Annie Get Your Gun."

Not merely are there "restored" and "complete" versions of musicals presented in packaging more appropriate to grand opera, but there are collections of solo perfor-mances by the likes of Thomas Hampson and Placido Domingo and Frederica von Stade, singing the songs of, as one album-title cloyingly puts it, "The Broadway I

I love Broadway too. Truth to tell, I love it a whole lot more than grand opera. But

By Roger Collis

marily of waiters and taxi drivers: "the mid-

going a bit too far. Let us just say they are

both sedulous practitioners of the old admo-

nition never to give a sucker an even break.

seems to bring out the worst. Perhaps it's

because many are self-employed, streetwise

entrepreneurs, working long hours with scant thanks from clients. Whether out of anger,

frustration or innate capidity, they have often

acquired a mastery of asset-stripping that would leave a corporate raider gasping with admiration. Some, like those in New York,

have developed rudeness to an art form, al-

though taxi drivers in France (especially in

taxi drivers' association offers a 13-week

charm course to its members to teach good

manners, map reading and a selection of

English phrases along with a smoothing out of body language. No more jabbing of the thumb behind them as a rude way of saying, "Get in!" Although we shall still be able to

witness the ineffable resignation of the Gal-

lic shrug.
I am just old enough to recall the time

So I was cheered to learn that the Paris

Paris) have little to learn in this respect.

There is something about driving a taxi that

ional Herald Tribune

UGH THOMAS, the British his-

torian and author of "The Span-

ish Civil War," once said that

fascist parties are composed pri-



loving it is one thing and accepting it at face value is quite another.

Over the years the Broadway musical has made immimerable contributions to American life, the most significant of these anguestionably being a body of popular songs un-matched for quality and durability by those of any other time or place. But the Broadway musical is not, as the curators and musicologists and CD manufacturers would have us believe, the latter-day "Ring des Nibelun-

The Broadway stage may have "classics' aplenty, but it's a long way from "classic" to

Broadway isn't art, it's show biz, and nowhere is that more clearly understood than on Broadway. When Robert Akla and Vivian Blaine and Sam Levene and Stubby Kaye and others got together one day in 1951 to record "A Bushel and a Peck" and "Sue Me" and the other songs of "Guys and Dolls," none of them thought a work of art would be the end result. This was a musical, nothing more or less, and they recorded it with sassy

But don't be in the least surprised if in a

Taxis: Avoid Being Taken for a Ride

a Russian eatery that he just happened to

know on the Left Bank. (I had to go to the

exiles from the Supreme Soviet. Expect to be

Perhaps we can expect a new wave of

The President Traveler

driven around the Place de la Concorde by

men in square-cut suits. For Nicholas read

Mikhail and Boris. Dialectical materialism

will probably manage to reconcile a gener-ous tip. Along with a new line in back-seat

repartee: "Have you read Marx?" "No, but

Mind you, taxis in Paris are cheap com-

pared with those on the Côte d'Azor. Even the locals complain. A taxi from Nice Air-

port to Cannes or Monaco costs about the

same as a helicopter (around 300 francs, or

about \$60); more in rush hour. A 10-minute

ride to the center of Nice will set you back at

usually unreliable source that Jacques Mede-

cin, the disgraced former mayor of Nice (last

reported selling T-shirts in Uruguay) gave

local cab drivers the right to charge more or

less what they liked in return for fearying

And that's on the meter! I learned from a

I've seen the movies."

library somewhere an archivist is busily digging into the papers of Frank Loesser, au-thor of the show's music and lyrics, looking for an "authentic" version that the originalcast edition somehow misses. In time that version no doubt will be reconstructed, a gaggle of grand-opera singers will be engaged along with a sinfonietta, if not indeed a full symphony orchestra, and in the fullness of time a two-CD boxed set will be released, complete with 100-page booklet and, at the end of the second CD, an "appendix" containing all the tunes that the makers of the show, in their folly, decided to eliminate from it.

What began a few years ago as good and useful work, with the restoration of "Show Boat" and a few other musicals that had been sadly abused since their original production, has turned into an industry that may profit musicologists and opera singers and record companies but does precious

little for the culture it ostensibly serves. To the contrary, it helps foster one of the more popular illusions of the day; that the best pop art ranks with the best high art indeed, that there is no distinction between

990,1965). To Feb. 2: "Strengthening the Spirit: Works by Native Artists."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mestská Knihovna (tel: 23.22.577). To Feb. 9: Paintings and drawings trace the evolution of the Czech artist Okater Slavik.

FRANCE Médecin's supporters to the polling booth.

Ottawa

National Gallery of Canada (tel:

Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 40.41.65.65). To Feb. 16: 116 drawings by Picasso done during his youth (1893-1905). Paris

Centre Georges Pompldou (1el: 42.77.12.33). To Jan. 27: Retrospective of works by Max Ernst in celebration of the centenary of his birth. Includes over 250 paintings, sculptures, drawings and colleges exhibited in chronological order. Also, a multi-media theatrical space set up by Robert Wilson. Fnac Etoile (tel: 44.09.18.00). To Jan. 18: Photos of America by Henri

Cartier-Bresson. Musée du Louvre (tel: 40.20.50.50).

To Jan. 20: Three exhibitions relating to German art, from the end of the Middle Ages to the 16th century, when Germany was experiencing a period of great artistic creativity.

Musée de l'Orangerie (tel:

25 Dance

Ing contemporary artist from former East Germany.

JAPAN

Kobe City Museum (tel: 391.0035). To Jan. 26: "Perspective Paintings in the Edo Period." Exhibition of prints, paintings, pottery and cartography.

Nakano Museum (tel: 48.1167). To Feb. 9: "Western and Japanese Style

Paintings in Modern Japan:" In-cludes works by Irie Hakou, Kobaya-

Marlborough Fine Art (tel: 3404.8001). To Jan. 18: Sculptures and drawings by the Colombian Fernando Botero.
Matropolitan Museum of Photography (tel: 3290.0099). To Jan. 21: Pro-

Rijks Museum (tel: 673.21.21). To

March 1: First international exhibition of Rembrandt's work. Includes 46

major paintings, drawings (shown until Jan. 19), etchings and 31 works

by his pupils. Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). To Feb. 9: "Wanderlieder:" An instal-

lation by 11 contemporary European artists.

shi Kokei and Takeuchi Selho.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Kobe

Cologne Museum Ludwig (tel: 221.23.79). To Feb. 9: Paintings and drawings by the composer Arnold Schonberg. Düsseldort

Kunstsammfung Nordrhein-Westfalen (tel: 13,39.61). To Feb. 9: "Nature, Material, Form." Retrospective of works by Joseph Beuys.

Museum Folkwang (tel: 88.84.52).
To Feb. 2: "Collecting — The Collectors." Exhibition compares and contrasts the prominent private photographic collections of Uta and Misteria Magnetol. Magnetol. Wilfried Wiegand, Mantred Heiting and Ludine and Klaus Hinrichs.

Frankfurt
Stådelisches Kunstinstitut (tel: 60.50,980). To Jan. 19: "Velasquaz and Goya:" Paintings by the Spanish masters from the museum's collection.

Mistropolitan Museum of Photography (tel: 3280,0099). To Jan. 21: Photography (tel: 328

HONG KONG

Hong Kong

Arts Festival (tel: 802.0555). Cele-brating its 20th anniversary, this year's festival (Jan. 11 through Feb. 2) features, among others, perfor-mances by Musica Antiqua Koln (Jan. 12, 13 and 14), Les Ballets de Monte Carlo (Jan. 15 through 19) and the Hong Kong Philharmonic Or-chestra (Jan. 11, 31 and Feb. 1).

42.97.48.16). To Jan. 20: Works by Hong Kong Arts Centre (tel: Andre Derain which were rarely 823.0280). To Feb. 2: "Man Ray/Bazaar Years: A Fashion Retrospec More than 175 works focus on Man Ray's innovative contributions to fash-

ion photography.

ramis kokos, director and design-er, featuring Peata Burchuledze as Borfs; Jan. 10, 13, 16, 18 and 20. Opera Comique, Salle Favart (tel: 42,60.04.99). Lully's "Atys," William Chnstie, conductor; Jean-Mane Ville-gier, director; Jan. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31.

shown in his time.

GERMANY

Opéra Bastille (tel: 40.01.16.15).
Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov,"
Myung-Whun Chung, conductor;
Yannis Kokkos, director and design-

Kathe Kollwitz Museum (tel:

Palazzo Strozzi. To March 8: Largest exhibition shown in Italy of works by Gustav Klimt. Includes 34 oil paintings, 64 drawings and 21 posters.
Palazzo Vecchio (tel: 276.84.22).
To Feb. 16: "From Bacon to Today:" 60 figurative paintings by artists such as Francis Bacon, Leon Kossoff, Lucian Freud and Frank Auerbach.

882.52.10). To Jan. 31: 100 draw-ings and watercolors by Egon Schiele. Castello di Rivoli (tel: 958.72.56). To Jan. 26: Installation by the Belgian contemporary artist Wim Delvoye. To Feb. 9: Sculptures by the Italian con-temporary artist Giuseppe Penone. Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tet: 72.941). To Jan. 19: Sculptures and drawings by Werner Stotzer, a lead-

Groninger

Groninger Museum (tel: 18.33.43). To Feb. 9: "Africa Now:" Exhibition of works by Contemporary sub-Sa-

SPAIN

Geneva

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (tel: 467.5062). To Feb. 24: Large and simple geometric sculptures by American Robert Therrien.

SWITZERLAND

Musée Barbier-Mueller (tel: Musee Barbler-Mueller (191: 312.02.70). To March 4; "Art Antique:" A panorama of art from 5000 B. C. to 300 A. D., from the Museum's collection.

Lausanne Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). To Jan. 26: "Ecuador:



Photos by Man Ray exhibited in Hong Kong. Far left, detail from "Self-portrait as fashion photographer," 1936.

Earth and Gold." Exhibition of pre-Columbian gold objects and ceramic statueries. **Pully**

Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 29.91.46). To March 15: First major retrospective of photos by Robert Mapplethorpe. Includes over 170 works from private and gallery collections. Zurlch

Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.55). To Jan. 26: "Swiss Visionaries." Swiss artists from the 19th century to the present day look at utopias

UNITED STATES

Los Angeles Norton Simon Museum (tel: 448.6840). To Feb. 23: "The Blue Four and Their Contemporaries." Paintings and graphics by Klee, Kandinsky, Feininger and Jawiensky, as well as by members of Die Brocke and Blaue Reiter groups.

New York

Jewish Museum (tel: 399.3430). To Jan. 26: "From Expressionism to Resistance: Art in Germany 1909-1936." 190 paintings, sculptures and works on paper reflecting the political, social and economic chaos of Germany at the time.

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.9750). To Jan. 28: Drawings by Art Spiegelman, including the original economic feetings.

pages for both parts of "Maus." Whitney Museum of American Art, Madison Ave. at 75th Street (tel: 570.3633). To Feb. 2: "Celebrating

Calder:" More than 50 works soan ning Alexander Calder's career, including mobiles, works on paper, jewelry and tapestries.

Washington

National Gallery (tel: 737.4215). To Feb. 17: Retrospective of works by the American landscape painter Al-bert Bierstadt.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Credibility

Do establish your credibility. Impress the cabbie with your local knowledge, however spurious. Get a street map and acquaint yourself with landmarks, routes and distances. So if the cabbie gives you a choice of bridge arriving from JFK, ask what the traffic is like in the tunnel.

Don't rely on guidebooks for taxi lore (and law). Ask a friend, colleague or friendly flight attendant how long it takes and how much it costs by taxi, bus or train from the airport to a downtown address and how much to tip. Check on official rates for certain journeys, such as from city center to the airport.

Do make sure the taxa has a meter, that it is switched on and zeroed at the start of the journey and that it is visible. Be suspicious if a phone taxi arrives with an unreasonably large sum on the clock. Taxis in some cities like Paris and Geneva have two or more meter rates — higher outside the city limits. Sometimes drivers conveniently "forget" to change the meter when coming in from the airport.

Don't travel in unlicensed taxis and avoid the touts who infest airports and train stations. The vehicles are either "cowbovs" with no meter, or legal but expensive limo-type cabs.

least 150 francs.

Touts

when many Paris taxi drivers were exiled White Russian grand dukes. That was a period of elaborate courtesy. I once had a But at least you have more chance of getting an English-speaking driver than in New York where the 10 percent of Ameriride from Le Bourget with a septuagenarian "descendant" of Czar Nicholas. He ripped me off with immense courtesy by suggesting

So it goes in the south of France.

can-born taxi drivers are typically Puerto Ricans. In an effort to encourage more English speakers, the city authorities have plans "native New Yorkers" and double it to 80 hours for immigrant drivers. Question: What's the shortest measure of time? Answer: From when the lights go green to when a New York taxi driver honks behind you.

According to Rebecca Bowser of the Taxi and Limousine Commission, the new sevenhour program is open only to Americans who have passed the city's English-language and geography tests. The immigrants' program includes bus tours of the city and a 40hour course of "taxi English."

Understanding the driver may be of marginal help when remonstrating about an egregious tab from JFK to Manhattan via New Jersey. A Nigerian got a \$200 ride from one terminal to another — a short walk.

I always strike up a conversation with taxi drivers whenever I can; it's amazing what

you can learn. A Dublin taxi driver told me the benefits

of becoming a born-again nonsmoker when I offered him a cigarette.

"No, I won't, thanks," he said. "My doctor told me if I didn't stop smoking I'd only have six months to live." He caught my eye in the rear-view mirror with the look I imagine a priest might throw you in anticipation of a more comprehensive confession. "So I thought, If I've got to give up smoking I might as well give up drinking as well."
"How do you feel?"

"Oh, I feel grand. The only thing, though, is that if you don't smoke and you don't drink, you have an awful lot of time on your hands." My analyst couldn't do as well with \$1,000 on the meter

I feel much more at home in London where taxi drivers, although not quite as cuddly as the guidebooks make out, at least know their way around. Usually they are ferociously well-in-

Grand Prix?") to affairs of state ("Is John Major trying to grow a mustache?") Perhaps they should be running the com-

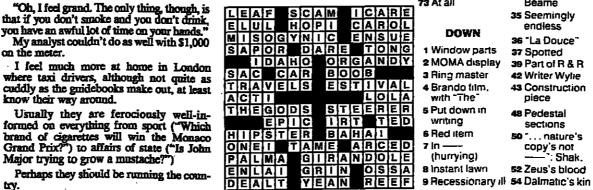
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C New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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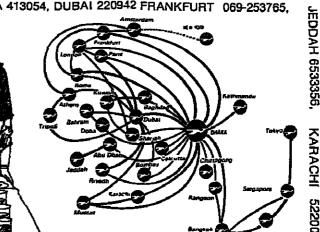


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New Fingers Are Pointed At the Program Traders

By Floyd Norris New York Times Service

EW YORK - The Securities and Exchange Commission, in a preliminary report, has concluded that varieties of program trading played a large role in the abrupt decline of the stock market on Nov. 15, when the Dow Jones industrial average fell 120 points.

The report said a number of Wall Street firms, which were not

identified, had in essence bet on higher stock prices, and were forced to scramble for cover when prices began to fall But the report did not answer the question of what, if anything, initially caused the market to turn lower.

Assessments of the day's drop at the time blamed, in part, a Senate vote aimed at forcing

banks to cut credit-card rate a measure that was drafted after statements on the issue by President George Bush. In effect, the report pointed the finger at a strategy similar to portfolio insurance, which was a leading factor in wors-ening the Oct. 19, 1987, mar-

ket collapse, when the Dow

The SEC concluded the strategy played a large role in the 120-point market fall on Nov. 15.

fell 508 points. It also emphasized the role played by the expiration of stock-index futures and options on Nov. 15, and seemed likely to renew moves for changes in the way such expirations are handled.

The report was released Wednesday by Representative Edward Markey, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chainnan of the

telecommunications and finance subcommittee. He said it indicated the abrupt fall was "largely the result of internal market dynamics and long-term investment outlooks, not Wall Street's fears about possible cuts in credit-card interest rates."

William H. Heyman, director of the SEC's division of market regulation, said of the day's fall, "It's very difficult to determine what kicked it off. That does not really emerge from a mere audit

In the report, written by Mr. Heyman, the SEC said, "it appears likely that the market decline on Nov. 15, 1991, had more to do with institutional investment outlooks, concerns over protecting year-to-date market gains and intermarket dynamics than any single 'triggering' news event."

HE PRINCIPAL new evidence concerned the activity of unidentified Wall Street firms, which had written options to protect institutional investors against sharp declines in the values of their stock portfolios. Such options constituted a form of portfolio insurance. In effect, the institutions had paid a fee to the Wall Street firms to assure that they would not be badly

But those firms had not fully hedged their own positions; thus, they had effectively bet against rapidly falling prices. As a result, the SEC report indicated, the firms had to scramble to cover their own exposure, using stock-index futures and options in "dynamic hedging" strategies, to use the jargon. Effectively, such actions amount to selling stocks and put similar pressure on the market.

In 1987, the primary form of portfolio insurance involved

institutions selling stock-index futures as prices declined. While the form was different this time, the result was similar. The Nov. 15, 1991, drop in stock prices was relatively short-rived. After falling 120,31 points on that day, closing at 2,943,20,

the average recovered 29.52 points in the following session. The market rallied in mid-December and had made up the entire loss by Dec. 23. It has since risen above 3,200 points.

It was clear on Nov. 15 that the expiration of stock-index futures and options had played a role in the fall in prices. When such contracts expire, on the third Friday of each month, the value of the expiring contracts is based on closing price of each stock in the index. Index arbitragers, a type of program trader,

See PROGRAMS, Page 13

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Japan Concessions May Aid U.S. Rivals

By Steven Brull tional Herald Tribune

TOKYO - The package of weak concessions that President George Bush exacted from Tokyo to aid the U.S. economy will likely benefit European, Asian and Japanese companies as much or more than American concerns, economists said Thursday.

The bulk of the \$10 billion in additional annual purchases of auto parts pledged by Japanese companies by fiscal 1994 is likely to be supplied by subsidiaries of Japanese com-panies operating in the United States. And European carmakers, which have proven themselves more adept than American rivals at penetrating the Japanese market, are likely to have a head start in capitalizing on deregnlated procedures for automobile imports.

"We don't consider the concessions to be we con't consider the concessions to be unfair," said Siegfried Richter, president of BMW Japan, which along with Mercedes-Benz is the leading importer of foreign automobiles into Japan. Together they brought in 68,000 cars in 1991—four times the total of the Bir Those American automobiles. the Big Three American automakers.

contribute to expansion of imports in general," Mr. Richter said. "We have to look posi-

tively on that."

More generally, all nations stand to benefit from the Tokyo Declaration's support for a successful end to the Uruguay Round of

The U.S. initiative will fundamentally contribute to expansion of imports in general.'

Siegfried Richter, president, BMW Japan.

global trade talks, and a separate statement pledging the two partners to promote strong momic growth, economists say.
"Any opening of markets in Japan has on balance helped a great deal for Enropean and

southeast Asian exporters, who have found it

"The U.S. initiative will fundamentally casier to make inroads into the Japanese market on the back of the American trade crusade," said Jesper Koll, an economist at S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan).

Australian ranchers, for example, have carved out the biggest gains from American efforts to open Japan's beef market. A politically difficult decision by Japan to open its rice market, a move urged strongly by Mr. Bush, would benefit farmers in Thailand, who are more competitive than those in California.

The positive assessment also reflects a view that despite an apparent slide towards managed trade, there is less fear of bilateralism. The European Community, for example, warns officially that it will study the Tokyo Declaration and the accompanying action plan carefully to make sure Japanese conces-sions are universal rather than bilateral. But in private, officials say they are not too worried. "So far we have no complaints," said one

EC official who declined to be identified. He added that the Structural Impediments Initiative talks, in which Washington sought to

See BACKFIRE, Page 13

U.S. Jobless Rate: Just Tip of Iceberg?

By Louis Uchitelle New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The unemployent rate in the United States is officially 6.8 percent. But economists are now saying that this figure considerably underestimates the real number.

They warn that the current unemployment figure, influential in gauging U.S. economic health and determining what reliance the ring what policies should be adopted to improve it, provides a false sense of the economy's strength and its potential for re-

The problem: changes in the work force over the last 15 years that are not accounted for in calcu-

One such change is the growing number of people on the edge of unemployment, counted as working but facing the hardships and insecurity of the jobless. These people, probably numbering more than 3 million, include many temporary and free-lance workers, older men pushed into lower-paying iobs, consultants and single mothers who cannot work as many hours as they would like.

The other important and growing category not captured by traditional employment data is an unknown number of people, perhaps more than I million, who have given up looking for a job or even admitting that they would like one. These include teenagers, former factory workers and an unknown number of

Wholesale Prices Decline

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK - Wholesale prices actually dropped during 1991 for the first time in five years, the Commerce Department reported Thursday, indicating that the recession put a lid on inflation.

The Producer Price Index fell 0.2 percent in December, after a 0.2 percent rise in the index that measures prices paid by wholesalers in

December's drop was led by declines in food and energy prices, especially gasoline and home heating oil, which reflected the slump in world crude oil market. The core rate, which eliminates the two volatile categories, rose 0.2 percent, paced by tobacco but held back by a 0.1

ercent decline in auto prices.

The index for the year fell 2.3 percent, compared with a jump of 5.7 percent in 1990, when rising oil prices spurred inflation. The last decline in the wholesale index occurred in 1986, when it dropped 2.3 percent. Meanwhile, the government also reported Thursday a rise of 22,000 in the number of first-time claims for unemployment insurance during the week coding Dec. 28, raising the figure to 458,000. Christmas week

shutdowns contributed to the rise, especially in the state of Michigan, site

people unwilling to seek jobs that pay less than about \$7 an hour.
The monthly employment statistics, which will next be released on Friday, cover only people who have the standards of past recessions work or say they are actively hunt-

of many auto plants.

"It is quite clear that our employment statistics no longer fully explain what is going on out there," said Thomas Plewes, associate issioner of the Labor Departwhich gathers the monthly employ-

Only lately have policymakers begun to agree, recognizing as the recession drags on that a 6.8 percent unemployment rate - mild by may be a misleading indicator of the economy's problems.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics derives the U.S. unemployment rate from a monthly Census Bureau survey of 65,000 representative households. The department bases ment's Bureau of Labor Statistics, its unemployment rate on those who report, in effect, that they did not work during the week before

Such responses produced 8.5 million unemployed in November -a 6.8 percent jobless rate that is well below the 10.8 percent rate in

the 1981-82 recession.

But an examination of Labor Department data and interviews with labor economists suggest that the November number would probably have been more than 12 million, or nearly 10 percent of the labor force, if the definition of joblessness was broadened to include those who wanted jobs but were not hunting for one and those who held jobs but nevertheless suffered the concerns usually associated

The Labor Department is beginning to consider changes that might broaden the concept of who is considered unemployed.

"More penetrating questions in the monthly employment surveys would yield different answers," said John T. Dunlop, a Harvard labor economist and secretary of labor in the Ford administration.

That is evident from the way in which the bureau classifies the employed. The statistics, for example, listed 116.8 million people as holding jobs in November; that is, they met the bureau's criteria of baving worked for pay in the week before

the survey.

Such a blanket classification fails to capture the experiences of the proliferating number of people

See JOBS, Page 12

France to Press For Tough EC Stance in GATT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BRUSSELS — France is expected to press this weekend for a tough European Community position on farm subsidies at a key round of world trade talks next week, EC that it was vital to reach agreement diplomats said Thursday.

But the Netherlands, Britain and Germany are likely to oppose any attempt to bind the hands of EC negotiators ahead of Monday's talks in Geneva under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tar-iffs and Trade, they added.

"The French want to tie up the Commission so they cannot go be-youd a certain point," said one EC But a Dutch diplomat urged that

the Commission be given a flexible negotiating position EC farm and trade ministers are

due to meet Friday and Saturday to spell out to the Commission their objections to farm-trade reforms proposed last month by the GATT director-general, Arthur Dunkel.

The Community rejected Mr. Dunkel's farm plans at first sight in December, and officials said further study by agriculture and trade ministries over the holiday break had confirmed stiff opposition among member states.

The Community says the Dunkel paper calls into question the foundation of its Common Agricultural Policy of farm support and would demand unfair concessions from European farmers.

Ministers also object to curbs on proposed new compensation payments for EC farmers and to constraints on export volumes. They also fear for the future of the Community's so-called "rebalancing" proposals to curb imports of cereals substitutes, which are currently allowed into the Community tarifffree and come mainly from the

But diplomats said no EC member wanted to be seen to be block-ing the five-year Uruguay Round of world trade talks, which was supposed to have ended in December 1990 but collapsed due to deep disagreements between the Community and the United States over the pace and scale of cuts in agri-

Since the breakdown, Mr. Dunkel has tried to find a compromise Prime Minister John Major of Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany agreed Thursday

as soon as possible, a British official said in London. But the EC External Relations Commissioner, Frans Andriessen, said at a news conference in Brussels that he expected all EC members this weekend to reconfirm the

objections stated last month. "Agriculture remains a very delicate and difficult stumbling stone on the road to success," he said. Mr. Andriessen said that besides the agricultural sector, the EC also had problems with GATT antidumping proposals and plans on textiles and services.

Portugal, which currently holds the rotating EC presidency and is in the chair for the weekend meetings, expects a consensus will emerge that a modified Dunkel paper could be the basis for further negotiations, a spokesman said.

Monday's talks, rather than being a make-or-break session as originally billed, are now expected to mark the start of another two to three months of negotiations.

U.S. officials said in Congression nal testimony Thursday that a framework now existed for success in the GATT talks but some negotiation still lay ahead.

"The United States will not rush to sign an agreement just to meet a deadline," said Julius L. Katz, the deputy U.S. Trade representative and one of the top negotiators.

"Indeed, we will not sign any agreement unless the package meets our standards of substantial overall benefits to the United States," he said.

Mr. Katz said that Mr. Dunkel would try to get an accord by early April but he did not know if that was realistic. The U.S. Congress has promised to vote on any agreed package as a whole, without amendment, and a debate is expected that will be sharper as the November elections come closer.

Inflation in Germany Is Highest in a Decade

By Ferdinand Protzman New York Times Service

BONN - Western Germany's inflation rate climbed to its highest level of the past decade in 1991, averaging 3.5 percent, the government statistics office said Thursday. Economists predicted inflation would continue to rise this year, making any significant lowering of

Germany's record high interest rates unlikely.

The statistics office said the 1991 rate was the highest since an average of 4.6 percent in 1981. Germany's inflation rate averaged 2.7 percent in 1990 and 2.8 percent in 1989. The inflation rate for December was revised upward, to 4.2 percent from 4.1 percent.

Those inflation levels would not cause undue concern in most major industrial nations. But in Germany, where the hyperinflation following World War I is indelibly stamped on the national psyche, they are seen as alarming and demanding monetary-policy action. Failure to take such action can have political consequences. High

interest rates in 1981, for example, contributed to the break-up of the Social Democratic Party's ruling coalition with the Free Democratic Party, an event that brought Chancellor Helmut Kohl to power. The Bundesbank, Germany's central bank, has responded to the

increase in inflation by raising its key interest rates to their highest Some economists said the continued rise in inflation could prompt

the Bundesbank to push interest rates higher still. "We are forecasting that the inflation rate could reach 5 percent in the first quarter of this year," said Peter Pietsch, an economist at Commerchank AG in Frankfurt. He cited higher indirect taxes and

wage and price increases as the primary causes for that rise. ■ Rise in East's Unemployment Seen

Unemployment in Eastern Germany rose only slightly in December but government officials predicted a strong rise after the expiry of state-funded work programs, Reuters reported.

Last month's jobless rate inched up to 11.8 percent from 11.7 percent in November. The number of unemployed rose to 1.04 million, but Heinrich Franke, president of the Federal Labor Office, predicted a rise to 1.35 million people.

INTEREST RATES

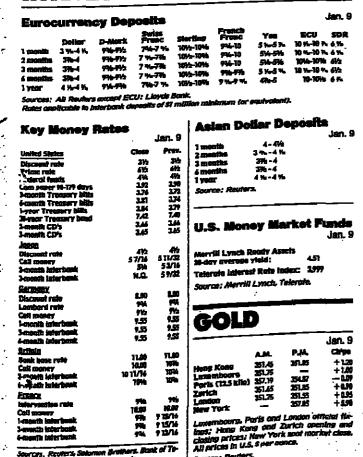
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Forward Rates



Israel Buys 2 British Supercomputers "We know the Technion is assisting in the devel-By John Markoff coment of ballistic missile re-entry vehicles."

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - After failing in its effort to buy an American supercomputer because of stiff U.S. export controls, Israel's leading scientific university has purchased two supercomputers from a British manufacturer. The machines are at the lower end of the

supercomputer speed scale, but the deal marks the first time that such machines have been sold for export without the tight restrictions on their use that the United States and Japan require for supercomputer sales.

The computers, which together cost \$1.2 million and are made by Meiko Scientific Ltd. of Bristol, England, arrived in Israel last month and were installed at the Technion in Haifa.

University officials said the machines would be used for development of advanced parallel computing software and hardware and for scientific research and teaching on the Technion campus. "Parallel" is a computing term for the use of multiple microprocessors to simultaneously work on portions of a single task.

In the past, all supercomputer sales have been made by either the United States or Japan. Under a little-publicized agreement, the two countries have curbed the sale of such high-performance machines to countries that — like Israel —have not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. In the last year, however, several European companies have begun selling parallel computers that reach supercomputer speeds.

As a result, the U.S. government last year

began trying to persuade Enropean governments, among them Britain, Germany, France and Italy, to join a consortium to control the export of the fastest computers. U.S. officials fear that the machines might be used by developing countries to design advanced nuclear weapons or ballistic missiles.

American government officials and industry executives familiar with the negotiations said

This is the first time the machines have been sold for export without the tight restrictions on their use that the United States and Japan require.

the countries had met twice and that a third meeting was scheduled for mid-February. They said that the European governments were resisting American attempts to place strict export controls on supercomputers.

Arms-control experts said that the sale of supercomputers to Israel could have a destabilizing effect on the balance of power in the

"This isn't in the interest of world peace," said Gary Milhollin, director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control in Washington.

versity had offered to permit open inspections of its computer operations. "No one is designing ballistic missiles with these computers," said Brian Silver, vice president for development at Technion. And he said that restrictions on supercomputers made little sense because Israel was already very advanced

in computer design. Technion attempted to buy a supercomputer from Cray Research Corp. in 1988, but the sale was stalled by infighting among U.S. exportcontrol officials. "We never really got a yes or a no, and that's where it stands," Mr. Silver said.

But Technion officials denied that the school

was designing weapons and said that the uni-

Meiko officials said that the company had followed British law and obtained an export license for the machines it sold to Technion. The company also said that it had obtained a letter from the Israeli university stating that the computers would not be used for weapons

Although several American government officials said that the United States did not know about the sale until recently, Meiko officials said they believed that the U.S. government had been fully informed.

"I have been left in no doubt that the British and United States governments are working closely together to enforce a common view on supercomputer exports," said David Alden, one of Meiko's co-founders.

Californians Set to Challenge European Olive Oil Imports

By Florence Fabricant

New York Times Service ST. HELENA, California ietals, harvests and pressing these days, they may have olives, not grapes, in mind.

The Oakville Grant is the Name value, a restandard why we couldn't make fine quality olive oil in California."

Why all those olives were being

grapes, in mind.
"With olive oil, we are exactly
where we were with wine in the
1960s," said Darrell Corti, an owner of Corti Brothers, a wine and food company in Sacramento that has been selling California olive oils for several years.

There certainly is a niche, con-

sidering that 100,000 tons of olive oil was imported into the United States in 1990. Most of this oil was inexpensive, was refined with heat and chemicals and carried the pure" designation. But there also was plenty of the top-of-the-line, unrefined "extra-

virgin" variety, costing from \$10 to \$40 a liter. There are no exact figures for total U.S. production of olive oil, but it is doubtful that it exceeded 200 tons last year. Yet there are now more than a dozen brands being made in California. The California oils are all cold-

pressed extra-virgin oils, designed to

Mondayi have been harvesting olives from trees on their properties their own use or to sell in winery gift shops and tasting rooms. Others, like Lila Jacger of Rutherford Hill and Freemark Abbey, have just begun producing enough offive oil to sell to local food shops.

Winery owners like Carolyn

The Oakville Grocery in the wasted in the first place, instead of Napa Valley and Palo Alto has aix being packed into cans, jars or even We could plant prime chardonnay on this

land and get \$1,600 a ton for it. But I like doing something different.' Ridgely Evers, businessman and part-time rancher.

California olive oils on its sheives. oil presses, takes some explaining.

Wente of Wente Vineyards, Joy California in the late 18th century Sterling of Iron Horse and Robert by Spanish missionaries. It is no coincidence that one of the main varieties grown in the state to make small quantities of oil for is called mission. By the late 19th century, olive trees were being planted by the thousands near Sacramento, in the Central Valley and in the San Francisco area, with most of the

Mrs. Jaeger, one of those who was in the wine business back in the state, with about 40 companies est in those olives for oil. compete with the European imports. 1960s and is into olive oil now, said, pressing oil. This was mostly inex-

Olive trees were first planted in

Several brands, like Sciabica, produced by the oldest olive oil company in the state, and Olio Santo, the cars driving over them and wondustry was virtually extinguished by cheaper imports from Italy, Spain and Greece. The prevailing taste in those days relegated olive oil strictly to

robust ethnic cooking.

At the same time that the domestic production of olive oil was being reduced to a mere trickle (Sciabica mento, were among the few that kept at it), the olive canning indus-

try was booming.

The method for producing the California-style black olive achieved by curing ripe olives in lye - was developed around the turn of the century. By the 1930s, methods for pitting and canning the olives had been perfected. Today, virtually all the olives harvested in the state, some 126,000 tons in 1990, go into cans.

about the state, like those at Free-mark Abbey, which had grown wild fruit being pressed for oil.

Until the 1940s, there was a thriving olive oil industry in the there was not a great deal of inter-

The canning boom still left plen-ty of small olive groves scattered

years, olive trees suitable for mak- professed Italophile in the compu hired Maurizio Castelli, a prominent consultant to estates in Tuscany, to help her with her thousand or so trees.

nay on this land and get \$1.600 a ton for it," he said. "But I like

doing something different."

Another is Ridgely Evers, a self-

ing high-quality oil are being planted by people like Nan McEvoy.

who is an owner of Chronicle Pub
Sonoma County and has 1,600 lishing in San Francisco. She has a more waiting to go in the ground. farm in Marin County and has He has estimated his investment at around \$15 a tree. "We could plant prime chardon-

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Last

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Ney Highs on Street **Cash Pours In**

Our Staff From Dispatches ORK — U.S. blue chip stock Thursday pursued their OD-2 off-again march to re-As as retail and institutionors poured more cash into Several market gauges all-time closing highs.

Dow Jones industrial averich had fallen less than one

MARKET DIARY

N.Y. Stocks

on Wednesday, rose 5.59 as Thursday to 3,209,53, a re-Mants Thursday to 3,209.53, a reander struck its 10th straight high. adding 9.48 points to 619.80. The Amex Market Value Index added 4.09 to 407.57 for its fifth straight record close.

Profit-takers were active all day, but investors were eager to buy on any dips. Gainers outpaced losers by around 10 to 7. Volume was about

294 million shares, up from around 290 million Wednesday. "The market's got some leftover

buyers," said Paul Hennessey, vice president of trading at Boston Co.
"We're getting some continued interest not only from institutions but the public as well. This volume is incredible."

Eugene Peroni, chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott, said the high volume indicated that money continued to pour into stocks. "The market's absorbing it quite well, but when it's over, it will probably leave the market trading in a sideways range for some time," he said.

Traders said stocks reacted little to the December Producer Price Index, which fell 0.2 percent. Among Dow components, J.P. Mergan closed down 21/2 to 671/2

after reporting fourth-quarter results that did not benefit as much from lower interest rates as analysts had hoped. Woolworth rose 2% to 31% as

investors continued to cheer the retailer's announcement Wednesday that it would close or revamp 900 of its stores. (Reuters, UPI)

DOLLAR: Sudden Buying Spree

(Continued from page 1) very nervous about being short at these levels and some real underlying demand for the dollar has ap-

peared."
He cited unease about the Russia-Ukraine crisis - the two former Soviet republics are engaged in a verbal battle for control of the Black Sea fleet - and worries over the German economy.

Germany's DIW economic research institute said Thursday that labor unions' high wage demands

Foreign Exchange

coupled with tight monetary policy had created economic conditions similar to those that led West Germany into a "severe recession" in the 1970s.

Also Thursday, the chairman of Germany's council of economic advisers criticized the recent interest rate increase by the Bundesbank, saying rates were now very, very high and did not suit the present situation.

The Bundesbank on Dec. 19 raised its key Lombard rate half a percentage point to 9.75 percent.

Some traders said there were rumors the Bundesbank would be pressured into lowering rates soon by the G-7 countries at their meeting on Jan. 25.

The dollar surged early Thursday in Tokyo on a Japanese newspaper report that the European countries of the G-7 would press for U.S. support of the dollar. This report was generally dismissed as fanciful, however. Many analysts said the G-7 does not appear worried about the dollar.

"The issue is being thrashed out

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Allied Lyons 433
Arja Wigslas 249
Arsyll Group 247
Ass Brit Foods 454
BAA 544
Bar Scotland 132
Bart 430
Bert 500
BAT 630

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

point to stop the dollar, unless it gets out of hand," said Scott Par-dee chairman of Yamaichi Inter-

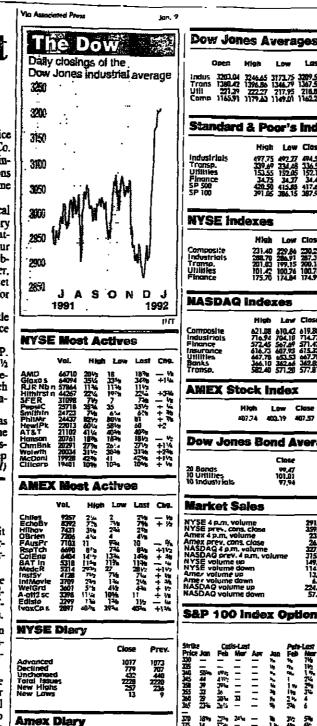
national (America) Inc. Mr. Pardee said that with the U.S. economy in recession, the administration seeks the salutary effect of a weaker dollar on exports.

Mark Slater, manager of foreign exchange at Merrill Lynch in London, was cautious about the resilience of Thursday's rally.

"I don't think we're seeing the real turn of the downward dollar trend here and the market will quickly take the opportunity to make some profit and sell it back down to 1.50 DM," he said.

Other bearish observers noted that Thursday's 0.2 percent fall in U.S producer prices for December had shown there was still plenty of room on the inflation front to cut interest rates again. Friday's employment report for December might provide the catalyst for one,

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)



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Swiss Bank Buying Futures Firm In Chicago as Part of U.S. Expansion BASEL, Switzerland (Reuters) - Swiss Bank Corp. said Wednesday it was buying the Chicago options and futures firm O'Connor Partners as was onlying the cancago opinions and managements. The bank said the deal was subject to necessary regulatory approvals. It did not name a price. Swiss Bank and O'Connor were already linked through SBC/OC Services, a joint financial-services venture they set up in December 1990. O'Connor, founded in 1977, employs 230 people in its U.S. securities business and 400 in its alliance with SBC. The bank said SBC/OC

Services had been limited to currency, interest rate and non-U.S. equity derivatives. United Parcel to Buy Beemsterboer

ATLANTA (Reuters) - United Parcel Service said Thursday it had agreed to acquire the Dutch shipping firm Beemsterboer as part of its plan to set up a fully integrated distribution network in Europe. The privately held U.S. package distribution company, which put its annual revenue at \$13.6 billion, said Beemsterboer would be a wholly owned subsidiary and operate under the UPS name. Terms for the deal were not disclosed.

Citibank Sells Saudi Bank Interest

NEW YORK (AP) - Citibank said Thursday it had sold a 10 percent interest in the Saudi American Bank, or Samba, to two social welfare agencies in Sandi Arabia.

The bank sold 600,000 of its 2.4 million shares in Samba as part of its

continuing bid to raise the lagging capital levels of Citibank's parent, Citicorp. Citibank declined to reveal proceeds from the sale until release of its fourth-quarter results, which are expected next week.

Morgan Lifts Quarterly Profit 40%

NEW YORK (AP) — J.P. Morgan & Co., the fourth-largest U.S. banking concern, reported Thursday that its profit rose 40.8 percent in

the fourth quarter and 14 percent for all of 1991.

The New York-based company said it earned \$269 million, or \$1.35 a share, for the three months ended Dec. 31, compared with \$191 million, or 98 cents a share, from the fourth quarter in 1990. For the full year, it earned \$1.14 billion, compared with \$1 billion in 1990.

U.S. Judge Defers BCCI Plea Offer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The failed Bank of Credit & Commerce International offered a guilty plea to federal racketeering charges Thursday. A federal judge deferred a decision on whether to approve the plea agreement, including forfeiture of all of BCCrs U.S. assets.

The \$550 million forfeiture would be the largest criminal forfeiture in U.S. history. U.S. District Judge Joyce Hens Green said she would announce on Jan. 24 whether she would accept the agreement after considering the plan and objections raised by other BCCl creditors.

Advanced Micro Posts Record Profit

SAN JOSE, California (AP) — Advanced Micro Devices Inc. reported Thursday a record profit for the fourth quarter and for 1991, citing sales of its copycat microprocessors that broke Intel Corp.'s monopoly.

The company reported net income for its fourth quarter, ended Dec. 29, of \$106.7 million, or \$1.17 a share, compared with a net loss of \$43 million, or 55 cents, during the same period a year ago. Reversue was a record \$366.2 million during the fourth quarter, up 38 percent.

Separately. Intel announced it was cutting prices of popular chips.

For the Record

1408 1432 1462

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated 6.9 million acres of Northwest forests critical to the survival of the northern spotted owl and predicted efforts to save the bird would cost about 33.000 jobs. (AP)

JOBS: Unemployment Rate Understates Real Number

NASDAQ Diary

Close

(Continued from first finance page) who work and draw pay but are carried on corporate rolls as freelancers, contract workers, consul-

tants or temporaries. Most of these people presumably show up in a subcategory of 12 million jobholders whom the bureau describes as temporary workers or self-employed. It is a substantial subcategory, one that has risen to 10 percent of the labor

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Straits Times III

the part-time worker. Again, the Labor Department groups some jobholders as "part timers for economic reasons" - people who tell the surveyors they would like to work full time, but can get only part-time hours. Their numbers umped to 6.5 million last month, .2 percent of the work force, from of the recession.

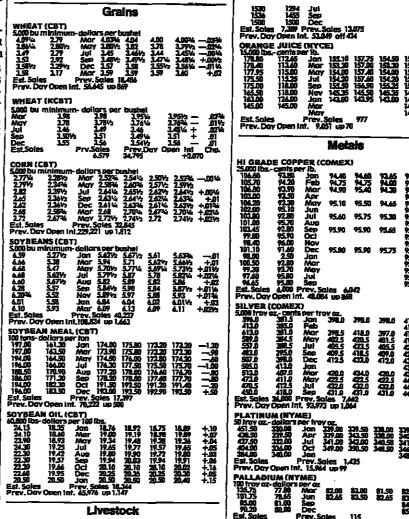
from partial unemployment, many Then there is the phenomenon of economists say, and the Labor De-

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partment agrees, although this cir-cumstance is not reflected in the national unemployment rate.

A decade ago, the Labor Department's definitions of employment and unemployment worked much better. Then, lavoffs occurred en masse among blue-collar workers 5 million in July 1990, at the start in manufacturing whose union affiliations, benefits and wages of Clearly, these part-timers suffer more than \$12 an hour gave them a

U.S. FUTURES



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Market Guide
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Ruble Devaluation Expected

Report Details Russian Foreign-Exchange Overhaul

LONDON - Russia is about to introduce radical

changes in its foreign-exchange system, including a massive devaluation of the ruble, according to a study prepared by the investment bank J.P. Morgan.
The bank said Thursday that the study was based on information it had obtained from its own

Russia will introduce a new exchange-rate system that will include a freely floating interbank rate for all nongovernment foreign-exchange transactions, the bank said.

This compares with exchange rates of 150 rubles to the dollar at the State Currency Exchange last week and 140 to 160 rubles to the dollar at domestic banks, J.P. Morgan said.

The new exchange-rate system will also include a fixed commercial rate of 110 rubies to the dollar for government trade transactions, compared with

J.P. Morgan said the amount of hard currency

The Yeltsin government is selling oil to the public at a subsidized price of less than 70 cents a barrel, versus the world price of \$18. Cash Short, Foreign Trade Bank Closes

MOSCOW - Foreign companies and joint ventures were left without cash this week as a key branch of the former Soviet foreign trade bank

The branch of the Bank of Foreign Economic Affairs in Moscow's International Trade Center did not reopen after the two-day break for the Russian Christmas holiday, which ended on Wednesday. The closure meant that Moscow branches of many companies were mable to withdraw foreign currency...

The bank lost most of its responsibilities last year as the old Soviet Union broke up and the majority of banking activities were transferred to

that exporters have to surrender to state authori-

ties would be reduced to 40 percent for some key

commodities and would be exchanged at a rate of no less than one half the commercial rate. Crude-

oil exporters previously had to surrender 64 per-

A team from the International Monetary Fund

has begun negotiations for strong additional steps to cure the old Soviet economy, Louis Uchitelle of The New York Times reported from Moscow.

High on the list is an IMF request to let petro-

learn prices rise to 10 to 15 times their present level. The prices have already quadrupled in the past week. Such a rise would increase the supply of

petroleum for domestic use and for export by

pricing such things as gasoline and heating oil

cent of hard-currency earnings.

beyond the reach of many people.

IMF's Prescription

ian authorities. It remains responsible for servicing Soviet foreign debt, and a bank spokesman said it would continue to meet these obligations. He said he was sure that foreign ventures would get back funds

deposited at the bank but could not say when. The situation is quite complicated and no decisions have yet been made about the future of the bank," the spokesman said.

Peugeot released provisional

Airbus Orders Off, Profit Up

PARIS — Airbus Industrie said Thursday that its percent for all aircraft of more than 100 seats, a drop aircraft orders for 1991 fell to a quarter of the previous from 1990's 35 percent.

Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in 1992, Airbus hoped to win Mr. Pierson said that in double the \$105 million earned in 1990.

after an aircraft buying binge in previous years, was delivered 95 planes worth \$4.6 billion. well below Airbus Industrie's own forecasts for 145

Mr. Pierson said Airbus's operating p

new orders during the year.

Mr. Pierson said that the results stemmed from extremely unstable trading conditions because of the fell so far short of projections:

Gulf war and the general crisis in the aviation

Airbus Industrie lost severa

He said that Airbus had retained most of its market Boo share, accounting for 26 percent of world sales of airliners with more than 100 seats in 1991, and 29

percent of the markets for which it had products. Airbus also suffered 24 cancellations in 1991, cutting net new orders to 77, Mr. Pierson said. The 101

new orders for 150 jets and to deliver about 160 The consortium's managing director, Jean Pierson, aircraft to customers, in line with 1991 deliveries of said new orders dropped to 101 jets in 1991 from 404 163 aircraft worth \$7.7 billion. In 1990 Airbus, its in 1990. The lower orders total, while largely expected output hampered by a strike at one of its partners,

Mr. Pierson said Airbus's operating profit would be about double 1990's level but declined to give a precise figure. He listed three reasons why new 1991 orders

 Airbus Industrie lost several campaigns, notably a big British Airways widebody order that went to

 The group did not receive the number of confirmations of options that it had expected.

Two orders signed in December were still being finalized and would be booked early this year.

Peugeot, Renault Cite 1991 Gains

PARIS — Peugeot SA said six months ended in December, it Thursday that it had edged out Fiat registered 796,568 cars. or 13.12 SpA for the No. 2 spot in Europe's percent of the European market. auto market during the second half

of 1991, behind Volkswagen AG. But Peugeot came in third for the year as a whole. The other big French automaker. Renault, said that it had garnered 10 percent of the European market

last year despite strikes at two of its

up 1.627 million registrations, or a 26.8 percent from 27.1 percent. 12.09 percent market share, behind

tor Co. executive vice president in

charge of overseas operations. An-

alysts say greater competition has made the European auto-parts in-

dustry more competitive than its

American rivals, who for years sur-

Big Three.

1991 figures showing that for the percent market share as registra-tions rose 4.4 percent to 1.361 mil-

This compared with 941,044 au-Strong market growth in Germa ny fueled the gain, he said, with sales more than doubling to tos for Volkswagen, or a 15.5 per-cent market share during that period. Fiat registered 743,108 cars, or 224,500 vehicles. That offset weakness in France, where sales dipped by 15.4 percent to 554,000 units. For the full year, Peugeot racked and Renault's market share fell to

PROGRAMS: How They Contributed to a Dow Drop BACKFIRE: Japan Concessions May Aid U.S. Rivals

(Continued from first finance page) hundreds of customer complaints to report complaints to the exwill often buy or sell stocks at the and millions of dollars in legal set- change in a timely manner. close to lock in profits from expirported.

The SEC has long believed that volatility can be reduced if such U.S. securities firm, was also cencontract expirations are based on sured and asked to complete a thoropening, not closing, prices, as is ough review of its sales policies, done with some contracts other. The fine was the second largest in than the ones that expired in No- the exchange's history, after a \$1.3 vember. The argument is that there million penalty against Salomon would be less time pressure to find Brothers last year for diverting cusvember. The argument is that there buyers to offset such program-gen-tomers' funds.

....

-

erated sell orders. Duke Chapman, chairman of the Webber salesmen of recommend-Chicago Board Options Exchange, which has resisted such a move, said Wednesday that many brokerage firms believed that individual investors who trade such options could be badly hart by moving to morning expirations, particularly if overnight news caused prices to fall sharply.

■ Paine Webber Fined --

Paine Webber Inc. has been or-

Paine Webber, the sixth-largest

ing securities to individual custom-

ers for whom they were too risky. Two Paine Webber division managers and seven branch managers were suspended for up to three weeks and fined a total of \$100,000. The firm was fined \$800,000 and agreed to pay the

Without admitting or denying dered by the New York Stock Exthe accusations, Paine Webber conchange to pay \$900,000 in fines for sented to the exchange's findings

The U.S. attorney in Manhattan said Wednesday that he would not seek to retry several defendants whose convictions on federal rackcteering charges in the Wall Street insider-trading scandals of the 1980s were overturned, Ronald Sullivan of The New York Times

reported. mens funds.

The decision, by Roger S. Hayes,
the exchange accused Paine the acting U.S. attorney, was approved by Federal Judge Robert L.
Carter. The move ended one of the secondary chapters in the Wall Street scandals that involved Michael R. Milken, head of the junkbond department at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., and Ivan F.

Boesky, a former arbitrager.
Freed of all charges were James Sutton Regan, managing partner of Princeton/Newport Partners, a defunct investment firm, and four Princeton/Newport executives, Jack Z. Rabinowitz, Paul Berkman, numerous sales and trading violathat the firm had repeatedly violathat Steven Barry Smotrich and Charles tions over several years that led to ed principles of trading and failed M. Zarzechi.

(Continued from first finance page) out government help. Toyota Moreform Japanese policies over land, tor Corp., for example, has agreed distribution systems and the business of the continue ness groupings known as keiretsu, its domestic dealerships; Mazda proved of universal value. Tokyo Motor Corp. has offered the same and Washington on Thursday for cars made by Citroen, a unit of agreed to revive the SII forum in Peugeot SA.

In part, the lack of sour grapes transplants in America would only also confirms the widespread view bring the U.S. car parts industry to that the favoritism to America displayed by Japan will do little to parts. "It's much easier to find remedy economic ills in the United parts suppliers in Europe, said States. For one, there is no suarm. Yoshikazu Hanawa, a Nissan Mo-States. For one, there is no guarantee or obligation that the import expansion targets be met. Moreover, the amounts are not seen as big enough to significantly trim Japan's huge trade surplus with America nor rejuvenate the fortunes of the Big Three automakers, "These are im-

cess and foreign investment.

And many of the cooperative deals offered to the Big Three, such likely to be medium-sized and as the use of Japanese auto dealer- small Japanese car parts makers ships for displaying American cars, that have yet to set up operations in have already quietly been achieved the United States. "It will be bleak by European car companies, with- for small companies limited to the percent.

Other imported vehicles included 17,177 from Britain, down 12.8

age building exercises," the EC offi-

Japanese market," said Nick Bennett, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd.

■ Imports Fell in Japan

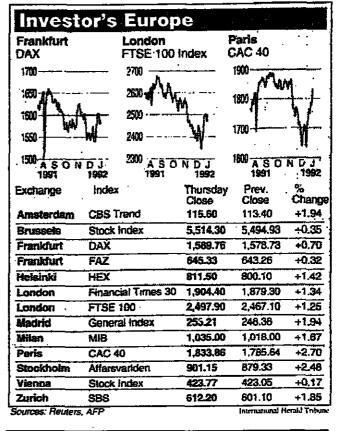
Sales of imported motor vehicles in Japan fell by 10.7 percent in 1991, the first annual decline in eight years, industry officials said talks that will focus on market acautomobiles made by Japanese Thursday, The Associated Press retransplants in America would only ported from Tokyo.

Sales of U.S.-made vehicles rose 6.2 percent in 1991 to 32,230, but that figure included 14,302 cars made by U.S. plants of Honda Motor Co., the Japan Automobile Importers Association said.

The 199,922 imported vehicles sold in Japan last year accounted for 3.5 percent of the 5.74 million motor vehicles sold. Total vehicle sales fell by 3.9 percent from 1990, the first annual decline in 10 years. Some 119,573 German vehicles

vived easily by supplying only the The biggest losers with the conwere sold in 1991, down 13.2 percent from a year earlier. They ac-counted for 59.8 percent of total cessions announced Thursday are imported vehicles.

Other imported vehicles includ-



Very briefly:

• Swiss inflation hit a 5.9 percent rate last year, the highest level in a decade, up from 5.4 percent in 1990, but officials said they expected the rate, which came as unemployment soared to 1.9 percent from 0.8 percent, to fall below 5 percent this year.

• Sweden will propose Friday state spending cuts totaling 12.5 billion kronor (\$2.3 billion) for the 1992-93 budget year, according to a copy of a budget statement obtained by Reuters on Thursday.

• Olivetti SpA plans to cut 2,500 jobs in Italy during 1992, more than 11 percent of its Italian work force, union officials said.

• Shell Expro, a venture between Exxon Corp. and Royal Dutch/Shell, said production resumed at two North Sea platforms, Eider and North Cormorant; weather damage had suspended production since Jan. 2.

Kompass, a French publisher, has published the first directory of major Japanese companies in a language other than Japanese; the Kompass Japan Directory lists 110,000 Japanese companies in five volumes.

• Hamilton Oil Corp. of the United States has agreed to prospect for oil off the southern cost of Albania, the ATA news agency said.

• Roche Group, the parent of the pharmaceuticals concern F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG, said its sales rose 19 percent last year, to 11.46 billion Swiss francs (\$8.49 billion), and predicted "a gratifying improvement in

group profits" for 1991 but gave no figures.

Spanish Investment Firms Merge

MADRID - Two Spanish investment concerns, Corporación CNL SA and Tibidabo SA, said Thursday they had agreed to merge to create the largest quoted Catalan investment company, Grand Tibidabo SA, with 31 billion pesetas (\$318.5 million) of equity.

Both companies are controlled by the Barcelona businessman Javier de

la Rosa, the Spanish representative of the Kuwait Investment Office and deputy chairman of Grupo Torras SA, through which the KIO has channeled its investments in Spain.

CNL is involved in financial investment, while Tibidabo runs an amusement park just outside Barcelona and is involved with Anheuser-Busch Cos. of the United States in building a new theme park in

NASDAC

NASCO LA CONTROLLA CONTROLLA

Andrican Offers Business Class in U.S.

New Service on New York-to-Los Angeles Route Aims to Increase Revenue

NEW YORK — In an effort to extend a concept lone for the service of the service o American Airlines says that on Feb. 4 it will begin offerness says that on Feb. 4 it will begin offering business-class service on flights between New York and Los Angeles.

The idea, which the airline said would inprease revenue, comes at a tough time for the minstry, 25 companies are seeking to cut travel

It appeared that the move was designed at least parily to make more room in first class and that it would come at the expense of passengers with frequent-flier miles who wished to uper de their tickets.

Michael W. Gunn, American's senior vice president of marketing, said that often more passengers wanted to fly first class than could be provided for and that such seats were sometimes taken by passengers who had upgraded

Fliers will no longer be able to upgrade .o first class, but can do so to business class. Although Trans World Airlines Inc. has na. such a class on its transcontinental flights. I has been more the result of shifting planes with

American, with nine daily flights from John F. Kennedy Airport in New York City to Los Angeles, is the largest carrier on the route. Other carriers, like United Airlines, Delta Air Lines, TWA and MGM Grand Air, offer daily flights but less frequently.

United already offers business class on about 100 of its domestic flights from six cities around the United States, including from Chicago to Los ngeles, from Chicago to San Francisco, and from Dulles International Airport outside Wash-

ington to Los Angeles and to San Francisco. Lynn Martenstein, United's vice president of porate communications, said that as of Feb. the airline would offer such service on 149 of its domestic flights and that it had planned to add the class on flights between New York and

Under the new configuration of a fleet of McDonnell Douglas DC-10 airliners, American will offer 28 first-class seats, 52 new business-class seats and 157 coach seats.

Historically, the configuration has been 34 first-class seats and 256 coach seats. The first-class class fare from New York to Los Angeles is \$1,288 one way and the full

such seats from international service to domes-tic service in the off-peak seasons.

coach fare is \$752, one way. The new business-class fare has been \$902 one way on a trial basis for several months, as American tested the service. The carrier said it might raise the fare to \$998 when the service began.

Business class will essentially provide better food, wider adjustable seats in a separate section, as well as separate bathrooms from coach. Each seat would have its own video system. where one can watch movies.

American will also have exclusive check-in counters for business-class fliers.

Mr. Gum and Donald J. Carty, American's executive vice president of finance and planning, said that even with fewer total seats, the new fare class would still increase revenue. since all first-class passengers would be paying full fare and a further 52 seats would be available at the higher business-class price.

Mr. Gunn conceded that it would take time to get business fliers used to the service. "We will not overnight create a U.S. business classmarket," he said. "I think we will build it."

But he added that it was a logical extension of business-class service on international flights, where it has been a money maker for

The World's Rendezvous with Europe

The IHT is now inviting concerned international companies to sponsor its highly-regarded 1992 series, which will begin its 5th year in 1992 with seven new sections. Past sponsors of this series have included:

AEROSPATIALE ALCATEL

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WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK WORLD TRADE CENTER

For more information about participating as a sponsor for this widely-read series, please call Juanita Caspari in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 76, or call your local IHT representative.

Herald Eribune

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

8% 8½ 7% 2% 2% n/s

Can MITI Really Help Washington?

By Paul Blustein
Washington Past Service

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TOKYO — The trade measures that Japan presented to the United States this week marked an important shift in Tokyo's policy, but their success rests with the ability of the country's once all-powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry to manage the Japanese economy.

Can MITI get Japanese companies to buy from foreigners the way it got them to sell to foreigners in decades past?

The answer to that question holds the key to whether President George Bush's visit to Japan this week will have resulted in substantive measures that truly provide new export opportunities for American firms, or whether the U.S. leader will have gained little more than empty public relations gestures.

Under orders issued in November by MITI, major Japanese companies have drawn up detailed plans to expand their purchases from overseas in the next several years. In the critical auto, electronics and machinery industries, 23 companies have said they will boost imports by \$10 billion by 1993—a figure that, while hardly sufficient to crase the \$90 billion-plus Japanese trade surplus, nevertheless constitutes an appreciable sum.

In addition, Japanese auto companies with factories in the United States are pledging to approximately double their purchases from American auto-parts makers by 1994.

The approach might be characterized as a kind of Japanese affirmative action program for imports, with an especially affirmative tilt toward American products.

It is based on the premise — which U.S. trade negotiators share --- that Tokyo has largely eliminated tariffs and other such legal and bureaucratic obstacles. Now, more than ever before, the government appears ready to go further than simply lowering barriers, be-cause of rising complaints that true market

NEWS ANALYSIS

access remains hampered by the tight, often cozy links among Japanese companies. Fearful of protectionism, Tokyo is strongly urging companies to buy from foreign suppli-ers and drop their deeply rooted instinct to stick with their longtime Japanese partners.

The question is whether the approach will prove effective without enforceable targets or quotas — in other words, whether MITI will, or even can, use bureaucratic leverage to induce companies to meet their own import

Noboru Hatakeyama, MITT's vice minister for international affairs, made it clear that Tokyo did not view the \$10 billion figure, or any individual company's import goal, as a quota subject to government sanction. "We cannot dictate, we cannot instruct," Mr. Ha-takeyama said.

MITI enjoys far less clout today than it did in its golden age of the 1950s and 1960s, when it helped to mastermind Japan's economic rebirth as an exporting superpower.

Because MITT's power has diminished, the stage could be set for a major disappointment, in which corporate Japan appeases the United States temporarily with a lot of pretty-sounding promises about its intention to change, but then fails to follow through a couple of years from now, claiming that it had never offered any ironclad guarantees in the first place.

But U.S. officials, while allowing that results rather than promises will determine success. say they view MITI as sincere. And in a society that reveres bureaucrats, and where many business executives view themselves as serving a broader national interest, MITI's moral suasion could make a big difference.

At the very least, bureaucrats in other agencies noted wryly, MIII officials should be very happy with the new approach because it gives them an opportunity to regain at least some of the authority they once held to scrutinize companies' activities.

The United States appears generally pleased with the approach, even though it appears to go against Mr. Bush's position that he wants no special favors for American products, just a free-trading environment.

Sony Will Build

U.S. Disk Plant

The Associated Press

iary of Sony Corp. has said it will build a new plant in Indiana to produce mini disks, a miniature

version of compact audio disks,

and other products.

Digital Audio Disc Corp., whose

existing operation in Terre Haute

produces about one of every three

compact disks sold in the United States, will create about 100 jobs by

the end of the year for the produc-

tion of the new-format disks as well as read-only-memory compact disks, or CD-ROMs, Chairman

Sony will introduce hardware for

mini disks during the second half of

James Frische said Wednesday.

INDIANAPOLIS - A subsid-

Colony Opens Further To Immigrant Labor

HONG KONG - The government announced plans Thursday to almost double the number of foreign workers allowed into Hong Kong, to ease an acute labor shortage.

But while labor unionists reacted with outrage to news that the foreign work force would climb to 25,000, some economists said the rise from 13,800 now would do little to relieve the shortage in the British colony, which has helped fuel double-digit inflation.

The secretary for education and manpower, John Chan, said the rise would benefit everyone by relieving bottlenecks in the labor market that had pushed up inflation and curbed growth.

"Sustained economic growth and reduced inflation will be in the interests of employees and employ-ers alike," he said. "We have conchided that a ceiling of 25,000 is appropriate."

Business leaders and economists say the shortage has pushed up wages at an alarming pace, endan gering Hong Kong's international competitiveness and feeding into inflation, which ran at an 11 per-

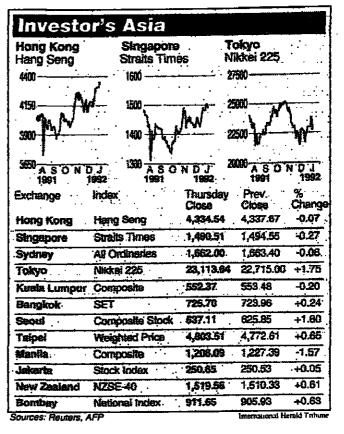
eigners will undercut local workers' wages, felt otherwise and six members of the Legislative Council walked out of a briefing by Mr. Chan in protest.

The plan covers technicians, craftsmen and supervisors, most of whom are likely to come from South China. But it is separate from domestic helpers, mainly from the Philippines, who number about 70,000.

Economists were divided on whether the plan would really help.
"The effect will be marginal," said C.K. Law, research director at South China Securities, noting that the increase represented only about 0.4 percent of the labor force.

The financial secretary, Hamish Macleod, made no apologies. "We have to be cautious and the figure was chosen," he told reporters.
"Clearly if it was bigger it would have a more dramatic effect. It's a figure that we've agreed and we'll have to see how well it works."

But the number of imported workers could actually be far higher. because a huge new airport project due to get into full swing this year will be covered by a separate



Very briefly:

• Forte PLC, responding to media reports that it might bid for Hong Kong's Regent International hotel chain, said it would like "to have a look" but had no specific plans for a bid.

 Taiwan's dollar inched up to a record high of 25.135 to the U.S. dollar despite the central bank's credit-easing measures.

 China's foreign trade, measured on a basis that counts as imports some items that are not counted by other nations, grew 17.5 percent in 1991 to \$135.7 billion, with a surplus of \$8.1 billion, official media said.

 Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Bbd. of Malaysia will invest 600 million ringgit (\$222 million) to upgrade its plant and make a new model car. Nippon Sanso KK has purchased Tri Gas Inc., a Texas-based industrial gas producer, for \$90 million.

Can West Buys Australian TV Stake

AUCKLAND - The Canadian television broadcaster CanWest Global Communications Corp. said Thursday that it had completed a deal to buy 20 percent of a struggling New Zealand broadcaster, TV3 Network. Terms were not disclosed.

TV3 broke the stranglehold of New Zealand's two state channels when it began operating at the end of 1989 with a menu of lowbrow programs, but it entered receivership in May, 1990, burdened by poor revenue and high start-up costs. The NBC Broadcasting unit of General Electric Co. of the United States owned 15 percent of the station but later bailed out.

Honda Cuts 1992 Profit Forecasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO - Honda Motor Co. has lowered both its parent and group profit forecasts for this year because of sharply lower domestic demand and a delay in the U.S. economic recovery, the Japanese automaker announced Thursday.

The forecast of parent-company pretax profit for the year ending March 31 was lowered to 63.2 billion year (\$508 million) from 73.2 billion yen. The new figure represents a drop of 25.6 percent from the previous year. The company expects 1991-92 parent sales of 2.92 trillion yen, down slightly from its earlier forecast and up from sales of 2.8 trillion yen in 1990-91.

The forecast for group net profit was cut to 63.1 billion yen from 80.1 billion. The new figure would mean a drop of 17.3 percent from a year ago. Group sales were revised down 2.2 percent to 4.43 trillion yea,

against sales of 4.3 trillion yen the previous year.

"The revision was half expected and half a surprise," said Hitoshi Nishiyama, an industry analyst at Normara Research Institute Ltd.

The automobile industry has been in a gloomy climate for months because of the higher yen and slower domestic sales that make it harder to cover

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#5.00 E . . rising sales costs. But the news was surprising because Honda had already decided to cut car production.

"We fidn't think the company needed to go that far. It shows that Honda is being very cautious about

future prospects," Mr. Nishiyama said. Three months ago, Honda raised profit outlook for 1991-92, supported by a firm performance in the first half of the year, said Masayuki Mochizuki, industry analyst at W.I. Carr (Overseas) Ltd.

However, Honda had to face the fact that it could not recover from a sharp slump in domestic sales in the

October-December period, he said. Another factor contributing to Honda's downward revision is stronger competition in domestic and over-seas markets, Honda's vice president, Yoshihide Mun-

The company had planned to sell 350,000 units in Japan and export 360,000 units during the second half of the financial year, but domestic sales were now only expected to reached about 270,000 units and exports 345,000 units, Honda officials said.

Honda also revised U.S. production, cutting output in the January-March period by 10,000 units.

the year, Mr. Frische said. The disks, which are not compatible with existing CD players, will hold about 74 minutes of music and will

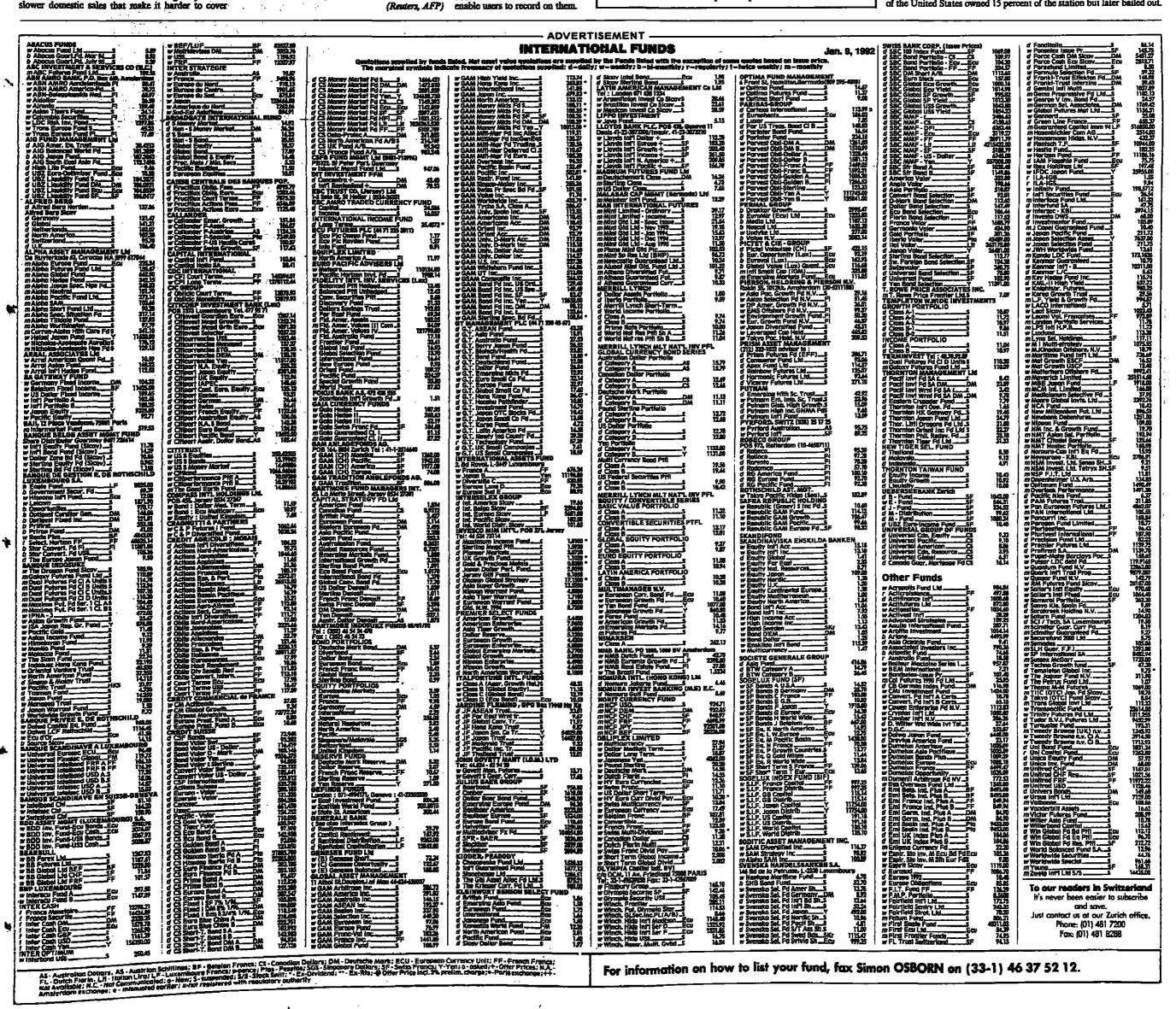
To Unveil Political Party SEOUL - The founder and former honorary chairman of the

Chung, Hyundai Founder,

Hyundai business group, Ching Ju Yung, was scheduled to launch Friday a new political party, the Unification and Democratic Party. Mr. Chung said he was founding the party "to save the nation from total crisis" and was "determined to sever the secret chain of command, interlocking business and political parties" to enable South Korean entrepreneurs to work independent of political pressure.

Analysts said there were many potential conflicts of interest between his business group, which is known as a *chaebol*, and his political party, as well as with the sources of funding necessary to run his own party.

The 76-year-old Mr. Chung is credited for contributing to South Korea's industrialization. Although he officially retired from Hyundai at the end of 1991, Mr. Chung still involves himself with the group's new business projects. President Roh Tae Woo recently ordered the authorities to prepare measures to prevent any unreported outflow of funds from South Korean businesses to political parties.



Seaver's Last Great Number

Lopsided Hall of Fame Vote Leaves Him 'Speechless'

By Joe Sexton

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Tom Seaver said he thought he was past the point where statistics could take his breath away. As a pitcher, after all, he had compiled some fairly incredible numbers of his own.

As a student of baseball, he had researched all the

the telephone line Tuesday night, Seaver lost his gam breath and his bearings.

Total disbelief - in my mind I wasn't even listening," said Server, the franchise pitcher for the New York Mess who won 311 games in his 20 years in the

major leagues. "I was speechless."
The number 98.8 was the percentage of the vote
Seaver had received in the Hall of Fame balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. It dwarfed the 75 percent required for entrance into Cooperstown, and it represented the highest percentage ever earned in the history of the balloting.

Ty Cobb's 98.2 percent had been the standard before Tuesday night. Seaver was named on 425 of the 430 ballots cast, although three of the remaining live were blank ballots turned in by association members as a protest over Pete Rose's exclusion from the

Rollie Fingers, the stylish reliever who pitched on three World Series championship teams with the Oak-land Athletics from 1972 to 1974 and who won the American League most valuable player and Cy Young awards with the Milwaukee Brewers in 1981, became the first pure reliever to be elected.

Fingers, who had missed by 41 votes last year, gained \$1.1 percent of the ballots.

Seaver, who had maintained a respectful silence in

the weeks leading up to the vote, was with friends and family at his home in Connecticut for the announce-

Seaver called the significance attached to the numbers "an interesting phenomenon" that he was not altogether comfortable with.

"The number 98.8, it belongs on the shoulders of a Henry Aaron, a Mickey Mantle, a Sandy Koufax,"

Seaver said it was "a fair bet" that he would choose relevant and remarkable numbers posted by others. As a Mets cap for his plaque at Cooperstown. He said he could not think of anything he had not accomplished on the field, although he confessed he still wished he had a couple of pitches back from the 1973 World Scries, when the Mets lost to Fingers's A's in seven

> He said that for all the anguish of the moment, he was ultimately glad that he had been traded by the Mets to Cincinnati in 1977, that he had enjoyed the the Reds, that he later appreciated the opportunity to tour the American League as a member of both the White Sox and the Red Sox.

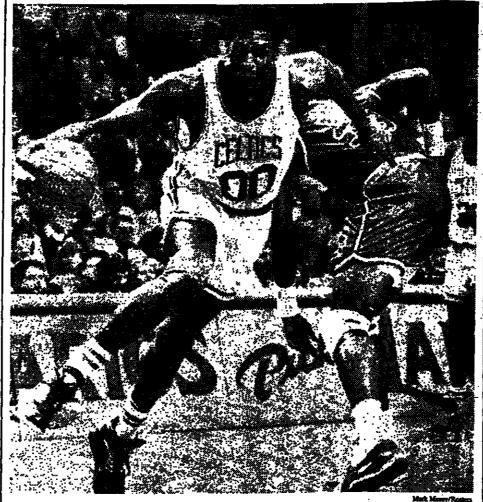
> And a smiling Seaver said he expected his total of 98.8 percent of the Hall of Fame vote would one day be outdone, "if and when Nolan Ryan ever retires." Fingers heralded his election as a professional as well as personal victory, a definitive statement recog-nizing a changed game, one that has seen the value of relief pitchers increase dramatically.

"I don't think relievers are being overlooked now," said Fingers, whose 341 career saves are the most. Forty years ago, I wouldn't have been standing here. Relievers then were starters who couldn't make it or

pitchers on their way out of the game."

The voters who filed blank ballots because of Rose's absence from the list of nominees were Bob Hertzel of The Pittsburgh Press, Paul Hagen of the Philadelphia Daily News and Bob Hunter of the Los Angeles Daily

Two retired members of the baseball writers' association, Deane McGowen, formerly of The New York Times, and Bud Tucker, who worked for several papers on the West Coast, did not put Seaver on their ballots.



RAGING CELTICS — Without injured stars Larry Bird and Kevin McHale and in the image of Robert Parish, charging past Patrick Ewing, the Celtics stunned New York, 99-95, in Boston.

SIDELINES

Pebble Beach Ends Membership Bid

SAN JOSE, California (AP) — The debt-ridden Pebble Beach Co. has withdrawn its request for approval to sell six-figure memberships to its

golf course, saying it will try a different tack.

The money-raising plan for the famous golf resort was approved in July
Monterey County Supervisors, but stalled when members of the
by Monterey County Supervisors, but stalled when members of the
California Coastal Commission said the panel must approve the sale of memberships. Environmentalists and commissioners argued that the membership plan, which could limit public play at the seaside Pebble Beach Golf Links and countries of the provinced seasons of the Beach Golf Links, constituted a change of land use and required propebeach Golf Links, constituted a change of land use and required proper permits. The company insisted it didn't need state or county approval. But Pebble Beach president Tom Oliver said the company had tired of the legal and jurisdictional fight and on Tuesday, at the company's the legal and jurisdictional fight and on Tuesday, at the company's request, the supervisors rescinded approval of the membership plan. The company said Wednesday it planned to renew its effort to sell private memberships after seeking approval for the proper land-use changes.

Angels' Harvey Is Richest Reliever

NEW YORK (NYT) - Bryan Harvey, who has played only three fall NEW YORK (NYT) — Bryan Harvey, who has played only three left seasons in the major leagues, has become the highest-paid relief pitcher ever. Eligible for salary arbitration, Harvey instead negotiated a four-year contract with the California Angels for \$15.5 million.

Harvey, a 28-year-old right-hander, led the American League left season with a career-high 46 saves, giving him 96 saves in his three fall seasons. He also had a career-low 1.60 earned run average in 67 games.

Japanese Interest in Mariners Cited

SEATTLE (Combined Dispatches) — Japanese investors have come under fire for buying golf courses, Rockefeller Center and bits of Hollywood, and Japanese now may purchase another piece of America a major league baseball team.

Japanese are one of two serious bidders for the beleaguered Seattle Mariners that have approached businessmen seeking to broker a deal to keep the chib in the region. The president of the Chamber of Commerce, George Duff, told a Seattle newspaper over the weekend that both groups had the \$100 million that the chib's owner, Jeff Smulyan, was seeking.

Bob Wickwire, the Mariners' director of public relations, said Wednesday that he was aware of Japanese interest in the team, but emphasized that no specific offers had been made. He said there was "some specula-tion" that a Japanese group was interested, but that "they haven't approached us officially or directly." There are no Japanese owners in major league baseball, although Japanese investors own a minor league

Runner Krabbe Denies Drug Charge

HAMBURG (AP) - The world champion sprinter Katrin Krabbe on Thursday was quoted as flatly derying allegations that she took performance-enhancing drugs, calling them "an outrage."

In an interview with the mass-circulation Bild newspaper, the German

sports star also said accusations that she moved her training site to South Africa to conceal alleged illegal drug use were "outrageous." The latest allegations came from Brigitte Berendonk, a former East German discusting the Berendonk about sports doping, and were printed in

the Berlin newspaper Kurier am Morgen on Wednesday.

Krabbe, a former East German athlete, won gold medals in the 100and 200-meters at last summer's world championships in Tokyo. "We eastern athletes will have to endure these accusations until the end of our halftime this time and again had trouble careers," Krabbe was quoted as saying in Thursday's Bild report.

For the Record

Ray Willsey was elevated on Thursday from defensive coordinator to head coach of the World League of American Football champio London Monarchs. Willsey, 61, succeeds Larry Kennan, who was name

offensive coordinator of the Scattle Scahawks on Wednesday. (AP Charles Barkley, the Philadelphia 76ers forward, was charged Wednesday with misdemeanor battery and disorderly conduct for his part in Dec. 22 altercation in which he broke a man's nose in Milwaukee. (AP

For 2d Straight Year, Pitt Sours Syracuse's 10-Game Streak

The Associated Press

For four straight seasons, Syracuse has started out with at least 10 straight victories. And for the second time, the streak has been stopped by Pittsburgh.

Sean Miller scored all 11 of his points in the last 4:08 as the Panthers stung the No. 20 Orangemen 83-74 Wednesday

Syracuse (10-1, 2-1) led by seven points in the second half before Pitt came back to win at home. Darren Morningstar added 21 points for the Panthers.

Pitt also got in the way in the 1988-89 season, when it saddled Syracuse with its first loss after 13 straight victories.

Pitt, one of the nation's worst free throwshooting teams at 58 percent entering the game, scored its last nine points from the

foul line. Miller was 8-for-8 down the stretch Duke, giving him a school-record 129 in his and also made a long 3-pointer.

The Panthers put it away when Orlando Antigua was fouled by Mike Hopkins while going for a loose ball and Conrad McRae drew a technical foul for shoving Miller to the floor. Antigna made one of two free throws and Miller made both of the technical foul shots, making it 79-71 with 55 seconds left.

No. 1 Duke 83, Maryland 66: Thomas Hill scored 25 points and Duke pulled away to beat Maryland for the ninth straight time. The Blue Devils (9-0, 3-0) led by 13 at halftime and scored the first 10 points of the second half for a 51-28 lead. The Terrapins (7-5, 0-2) lost for the first time in seven home games.

No. 4 Kansas 81, Wichita State 51: Adonis Jordan had 20 points as Kansas won easily at Wichita State to stay unbeaten. phis State 89, No. 12 Missouri 78: Missouri's streak of 17 straight regular-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

season victories ended when Anfernee Hardaway scored 26 points to lead Memphis State at home.

Latrell Sprewell made two key defensive at home plays in the last seven seconds and Alabama held on at home to win its eighth straight game.

Alabama (13-1) led 64-63 when Todd Bobby Hurley made three 3-pointers for Day, who led all scorers with 21 points, that way,

made a layup that apparently put Arkansas (12-3) ahead with seven seconds left. But Day was called for charging into Sprewell points and North Carolina-Charlotte rallie and the basket was disallowed. After to win for the second time in three days. Sprewell made one foul shot, he stole the ball from Lee Mayberry at midcourt in the 49ers overcame a 45-44 deficit in the final

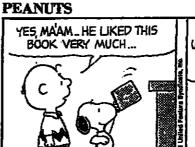
No. 14 Georgia Tech 80, North Carolina beat North Carolina-Wilmington in over-time Monday night. The 49ers led 26-24 at and 12 rebounds as Georgia Tech won its first ACC road game of the season.

Virginia 58, No. 19 Wake Forest 53: Bryant Stith scored 24 points, including seven No. 16 Alabama 65, No. 13 Arkansas 63: of Virginia's last nine, as the Cavaliers won

at home.

Wake Forest (8-2, 1-1) trailed by 12 at halftime before rallying for a 45-43 lead with 10:32 left. But Virginia (6-5, 2-1) went ahead 49-47 and Stith made sure it stayed that way.

The Minutemen, who got into the rankings this week after Saturday's victory over then-No. 14 Oklahoma, trailed 76-70 with with two seconds left. Tony Barbee's 3-pointer with two seconds remaining left Massachusetts into above



No. 22 North Carolina-Charlotte 62. Vir-

ginia Tech 53: Henry Williams scored 22

points and North Carolina-Charlotte rallied

Williams made two 3-pointers as the

nine minutes in Charlotte. UNCC (10-1)

breaking away.
West Virginia 76, No. 25 Massachusetts
75: West Virginia held off a last-minute

rally and won in Amherst, Massachusetts

DO YOU HAVE ANY STORIES WHERE THE PRINCESS KISSES A FROG AND HE TURNS INTO A BEAGLE?



BOOKS

WETLANDS

Edited by Max Finlayson and Michael Moser. 224 pages. \$45. Facts on File inu rark Avenue South, New Lork N.Y. 10016.

WETLANDS OF NORTH AMERICA: Photography by Bates Littlebales. Text by William A. Niering. 160 pages. \$39.95; \$24.95 paperback. Thomasson-Grant Inc., One Morton Drive, Suite 500, Charlottesville, Va. 22901.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabelle

66 S W AMP," "bog " "fen" — in English the names for types of wetland have gathered connotations of murk and muck and nuisance. Often the sites themselves are written off as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and plumper, slinkier pests; and humans who venture into

them tend to, well, bog down. Here are two books that give the lie to the popular dismissal of wetlands. A more informed view, argue their ecologist-writers, reveres wetlands as dynamic buffer zones where land and water meet, make chemical and biological exchanges, and give rise to ecosystems of remarkable complexity, including the Nile and Mississippi deltas, the potholes of the Cana-

DOONESBURY

YOU KNOW, EVERYONE, MAYBE METE ALL DOWN TODAY BECALED OF THE REST HOW TOOM, NOW OF US COULD AFFECT MUCH ORDER MOSTRES VEHE, MY SON ONLY

dian and American prairies, the Ever-Besides adding diversity to the world's perform a number of practical, some-times vital functions; absorbing flood waters, filtering out contaminants, pro-

viding links in aquatic food chains. It turns out, though, that not least among the values attributable to wetlands is beauty. "Wetlands of North America" is especially handsome, a survey of American and Canadian wetlands that interweaves luxuriant photos of wildlife and wild places with an expert text and maps showing distributions of the main kinds of wetland.

The portfolio of Bates Littlehales, a former staff photographer for the National Geographic, ranges from lofty ae-rial shots sprawling across double pages. William Niering teaches at Connecticut College and has written two earlier books on wetlands. Given that he has space for little more than introducing the reader to the variety of North American wetlands, he has done good work.

He has left something out, though: the dispute raging between conservationists and the White House over the proper definition of wetlands, the outcome of which will determine the amount of reining U.S. wetlands eligible for protection by various federal agencies. Even if he you, just look at the pictures. preferred not to take a stance on the issue, Niering should have offered a briefing for interested readers: This is not the first attempt to monkey with the definition of a wetland, and it won't be the last.

What "Wetlands," edited by Max Finades, the marshes of Mesopotamia. layson and Michael Moser, lacks in photographic artistry from a single sensibilstorehouse of wild creatures, wetlands ity it makes up for with its worldwide scope and first-rate color reproduction. ing green of rice beds in Sierra Leone contrasts vividly with the umber of the Hadejia-Nguru floodplains in Nigeria.

Flipping back and forth from one book to the other (no mean feat in view of their heftiness), I became fascinated by one variety of wetland in particular: the peat bog. Peat forms when supply exceeds decay — that is, when more detritus from plants falls into a water-logged depression than the forces of decomposition can handle. The excess accumulates in mats of partially decayed fiber that can lend themselves to marvel-

ous effects. I haven't harped on what every informed reader must know: Wetlands are disappearing at an alarming rate worldwide as farmers drain ponds, government agencies build dams, developers colonize coasts and poor people harvest peat for fuel. The authors of these books argue eloqueatly that governments have shortsightedly undervalued wetlands in giving the go-ahead to such activities. And if rational arguments won't sway

Dennis Drabelle, a Washington writer and editor, wrote this for The Washington

NOTE.

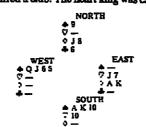
closing moments

By Alan Truscott THE reader can judge whether East, I the husband, was entitled to scream at West, the wife, on the diagramed deal. Oklahoma, and reported by Robert Owen of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

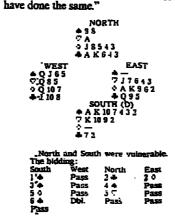
BRIDGE

Six spades is tough to reach. With the actual distribution South seems doomed but West understandably doubled and gave the declarer a vital clue. South ruffed the opening diamond

lead, crossed to the heart ace and ruffed another diamond. Dummy was entered with a club lead to the king, and yet another diamond was ruffed. South ruffed a heart, cashed the club ace and ruffed a club. The heart king was cashed,



and when the heart 10 was led, West had to surrender. East now complained an-grily about the double, which had cer-tainly helped the declarer. "Not fair criticism," said South, "I know he would









BEETLE BAILEY



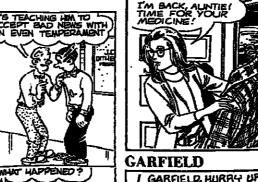








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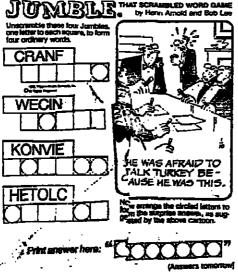




















SPORTS

By Mike Freeman

Washington Post Service

exactly. It has so many connotations. But it is safe to say that, in essence, Thumbs Up

means courage. And strength, And pride.
Thumbs Up made its debut with the Lions

earlier this season when Mike Utley, an of-

fensive lineman, was paralyzed in the fourth

Lious players now wear T-shirts that have a picture of Utley and the words "Thumbs

on Sunday for the National Football Conference championship is both a testament to the coaching abilities of Wayne Fontes and the individual strengths of his players.

Just look at some of the injuries the Lions

The team lost five starters for the season,

more than any other playoff squad this year. The major injuries were to Utley, the nose

The fact that Detroit will play Washington

the best ways to do it."

step from the Super Bowl

Up" in bold letters.

PONTIAC, Michigan - Here, "Thumbs

This Time, Bucs 'Jilt' Parcells

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service NEW YORK - In a terse statement that sounded like a spanking, the Tampa Bay Buccaneers an-nounced that Bill Parcells would not be their new coach. Parcells, who two weeks ago rejected a five-year \$6.5 million offer to coach the National Football League team and

run their football operation, apparently changed his mind this week, only to have the Bucs reject him. The statement on Wednesday, saying that Parcells was no longer a candidate for the job, ended, at least for now, the back-and-forth flirtation Parcells has had in recent

weeks over his coaching future. Hugh Culverhouse, who owns the Buccaneers, called a news conference on Dec. 29 to announce that Parcells had first accepted the job and then changed his mind. At the time, Culverhouse left no doubt that he was more over holes with that he was upset over being "jilt-ed." Hours later, on the NBC tele-vision pre-game show on which he had appeared all season, Parcells said he had never accepted the Tampa Bay job in the first place.

Parcells later told the Green Bay Chuck Knox returned to the Los Knox, 59, resigned as the Seattle Packers, who are also seeking a Angeles Rams as coach on Seahawks coach on Dec. 27.



Chuck Knox, 14 years later, is getting another shot with the Rams.

head coach, that he did not feel he was ready to return to coaching. That ended his current consideration of coaching options until he surprisingly reopened talks with the Buccaneers this week.

The Tampa Tribune reported Wednesday morning that Parcells and Culverhouse were talking again about a contract that called for fewer responsibilities and less money. Those talks ended abruptly on Wednesday.

Knox Returns to Rams

Wednesday, 19 years after the NFL team gave him his first head coaching job and 14 years after the parties went their separate ways, The Associated Press reported. His appointment was announced

by the Rams owner and president, Georgia Frontiere, whose late husband, Carroll Rosenbloom, let Knox go after the 1977 season. As the successor to John Robinson, Knox became the 14th head coach in Rams history. He is the sixth-winningest coach in NFL his-

tory with a 171-114-1 record.

tackle Jerry Ball, the linebacker Mike Cofer and the quarterback Rodney Peete.

The 'Thumbs Up' Lions Keep Beating the Odds

Ball was voted to the Pro Bowl and played Up" has come to mean something words can hardly describe. Detroit Lions players find it difficult to define what Thumbs Up means. in 13 games this year, but was sidelined after suffering a knee injury in the game against the New York Jets. It was thought that the loss of Ball, the Lions' major run stopper, would allow Emmitt Smith of the Dallas Cowboys to run wild against the Lions in the NFC divisional game last Sunday. But the Cowboys did not score a touchdown, and Smith was relatively controlled with 80 yards on 15 carries.

quarter of the game against the Los Angeles Rams. Thumbs Up was what everyone came Peete played in eight games, but in the "We wanted Mike to know that we were always thinking about him," said the line-backer Chris Spielman. "And that was one of regular season game against Dallas, he tore his Achilles' tendon. He was considered one of the team's leaders. Cofer was a starter at outside linebacker

until hurting his knee in the third game of the

But Thumbs Up seems to have evolved into a sort of railying cry for the Lions. Thumbs Up is about Utley but it could very Eric Sanders, a tackle-guard, started 14 games, but then, in the same game Ball was well stand for the entire team's attitude. For the Lions have fought through a number of injuries and hardships, and it is indeed some-thing akin to a miracle that they are just one jured, hurt his knee.

Even the day of the Dallas playoff game, the linebacker Dennis Gibson could not play because of a sprained knee. The wide receivers Robert Clark and Brett Perriman were limited because of hamstring injuries. And Willie Green was consuming antacid tablets during the game because of an upset stomach, but that did not stop him from upsetting the Cowboys by catching eight passes for 115

Erik Kramer, the Detroit quarterback, personifies how the Lions have adapted. Un-der Kramer, who stepped in for Peete, De-

troit has won seven straight games.
"I'm proud of this team and what we've accomplished through all of these adversi-

Bowl starter this year for the first time in his seven-year career. "That's what makes us played their hearts out for Mike Utley. Mike, getting this far that much better. This has if you're listening, God bless you."

been an incredible season for us." Of all the Lions' injuries, none was as dramatic and tragic as Utley's. It captured the interest of millions of Americans because on Thanksgiving Day, 11 days after the injury, the Lions defeated the Bears, 16-6, on national television, with signs ringing the Silverdome in support of Utley.

The Lions have fought a number of injuries, and it is almost a miracle that they are just one step from the Super Bowl.

Utley, 25, was paralyzed from the chest down when he fell on his head during De-troit's 21-10 victory over the Rams on Nov. 17. He was pass blocking against a rookie defeusive lineman, David Rocker, on the first play of the fourth quarter.

After an eight-day stay in Henry Ford Hospital, which included major surgery on his spine, Utley was released and is going through rehabilitation in Denver. Against Minnesota a week later, the Lions dedicated the game to Utley, who watched it on television from his hospital bed and ate two pizzas while doing so. "We felt we had an obligation to win this game for Mike,"

"I can only say that we've been through a said Barry Sanders, who had 220 yards rush-ot," said the tackle Lomas Brown, a Proing that day.

Said Fontes after the victory: "They

There's no question that what happened to Mike changed the perspective of everyone on this team," said Spielman. "People don't take football or their lives for granted any-

Don Warren, tight end for the Redskins said: "I think everybody in the whole world thought Dallas would beat them. But you sit there and watch the Lions on television, and you can see they're playing with great enthu-siasm. They've rallied around Mike Utley's injury, and they've proven they deserve to be

Clearly, the Utley tragedy, maybe more than anything brought the Lions closer together. Detroit has overcome several setbacks, perhaps more than any other team in the league. Though a heavy underdog to the Redskins, the Lions see the game as just one more obstacle to overcome

■ Sanders Wins Bert Bell Award

Barry Sanders on Thursday was named pro football player of the year by the Max-well Club, which also selected Fontes as NFL coach of the year, The Associated Press reported from Philadelphia.

Sanders will receive the Bert Bell Award. Fontes will be presented with the Earle (Greasy) Neale Award.

Voters for the award include NFL coaches and front office personnel, members of the Pro Football Writers of America, Maxwell Club members and media representatives from the Philadelphia area.

The Strange Week of Redskins' Williams Former Lion Prepares to Face a Winning Team That He Had Left a Loser

By Richard Justice

WASHINGTON — It has been a strange week for Eric Williams. Having spent the first six years of his National Football League career with the Detroit Lions, having never played for a winning team and having won more than five games only twice, Williams was convinced the Lions either did not care about winning or were

not smart enough to win.

Now, 16 months later, as a starting defensive tackle for the Washington Redskins, he is preparing to face the Lions in the National Football Conference championship game Sunday in

TEM:

Williams concedes that he had seldom been bappier than the day he was traded to the Redskins. He was coming to a team that won, a team that paid its players fairly and a team that played

a defensive scheme more suited to his talent.

But he also had some odd feelings last Sunday as he watched the Lions rout the Dallas Cowboys, 38-6, in a playoff game. He could see that the Pontiac Silverdome was packed, and he could hear the noise and feel the excitement. He saw friends and former teammates on the side-line; a coach, Wayne Fontes, he liked, and circumstances he thought would never happen.

Such a strange week. Williams arrived at Redskin Park in September 1990, having made some money and proved he could play in the NFL. But he had never been in the playoffs and surely wondered whether he ever would be. Now that he has arrived, the opponent in the NFC championship game, the team that can keep him from the Super Bowl, is one that went 4-11-1, 7-9, 5-11, 4-11, 4-12 and 7-9 in his six

"There must be a reason something like this friend in Detroit the other night and said, .'There's something going on here.'

This is just too strange. They're so excited in Detroit, and I don't think playing home or away matters. They'll be so excited that a lot of things that normally come into play, won't matter. They may not hear the fans."

He wore a cap with the words "Thumbs Up Lions had "no class" and were "lying" to him Mike," a tribute to Mike Utley, the offensive lineman whose paralyzing injury became an emotional rallying point for the Lions. Wil-liams remembered Fontes, who went from the role of assistant coach to head coach "and made

"He came in and started doing things for the players," Williams said. "He brought us pasta and other good stuff in for lunch. He did things

that showed he cared." "There was always a glimmer of hope, especially when Wayne came in," he added. "He changed things right off the bat. Now that things

T've got friends there, and it's too bad one of us has to go home. I wish it were the Super Bowl.'

have turned around, I'm happy for them. I've got some friends there, and it's too bad one of us has to go home. I wish it were the Super Bowl."

Williams has seen Fontes smiling and smoking a victory cigar on television, and he remembered: "Once, we got our butts kicked in Cincinnati. Before the plane left, Wayne got on the public address system and started talking to us. He was really upset because he maybe didn't think we were upset enough. "He said: I know a lot of you guys go home

and party and just go about your lives, but you've got to hurt. You've got to hurt bad We got killed, and I don't want people going out: I want them thinking about the loss. He communicated a lot of things to the players."

He spoke with nothing but fondness for Fontes, but on the day he was traded, he felt

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(Continued From Back Page)

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about the trade. He did not stop there.

"This thing wasn't handled the way a class organization would handle something," he said.
"I don't argue with the trade because that's part of this business, and it's the profession I've chosen. But I'm a man of my word, and when someone lies to me, I don't like it."
Williams said he ended his training camp

holdout with the Lions only because he was told he would not be traded. Six days later, he was traded. He said that when he signed the con-tract, the Lions' general manager, Chuck Schmidt, shook his hand and repeated the romise: "You're not going to be traded." (Schmidt denied that.)

He had not won in Detroit, but he made

riends. He is articulate, and had a radio show and a TV show, "Gridiron Gournet."

He was also realistic, saying: "Tve wanted to come here a long time and I'll be happy about it. I was definitely in a comfort zone in Detroit and sometimes you have to break out of your comfort zone before you can improve. That'll happen here."

The bitterness of those first days out of

Detroit has melted. He has played the Lions twice since then, including this season's 45-0 victory in Washington. He had trouble recalling hard feelings and was happy that his friends had done well and excited that he's one victory from the Super Bowl.

"After that first game this season, you think there's no way there's going to be a rematch like this," he said. "When I talked to some media in Detroit after that game, they were so down on the Lions. Now a lot of people are eating crow. I guess a lot of people in Detroit kept waiting on something bad to happen. It's kind of sad that, because of past history, everyone thought the watched them, they're for real."

Asked if part of him still missed the Lions, he said: "I always wanted to be part of a Cinderella team, so I miss that aspect of it. I'd like to be on a team like that. But who am I to complain? We're ed with the Lions' management. He said the



differently about almost everyone else connected with the Lions' management. He said the Super Bowl I wouldn't trade it for all the world."

14-2 this year and have a chance to go to the Super Bowl I wouldn't trade it for all the world."

Emilio Sánchez serving Thursday as he ousted Thomas Muster, reaching the semifinals in Sydney.

No. 3 Forget **Powers Past** Krickstein

SYDNEY — Guy Forget of France, the defending champion, outgunned Aaron Krickstein of the United States on Thursday to advance to the semifinals of the New South Wales Open. Forget, at No. 3 the highest re-

maining seed in the men's draw, used a blend of power and spin to beat Krickstein, 6-I, 6-4. In the semifinals on Friday, he faces eighth-seeded David Wheaton of the United States, who edged Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5.

The other semifinal matches No. 7 Emilio Sánchez of Spain, who downed Thomas Muster of Austria, 6-3, 6-3, against either Christian Bergstrom of Sweden or Omar Camporese of Italy. Their match was halted by darkness after Camporese won the first set.

On the women's side, the top four seeds advanced to the quarterfinals. No. I Gabriela Sabatini, ranked third in the world, led the charge with a 6-1, 6-0 victory over unseed ed Sabine Hack of Germany.

No. 2 Arantxa Sánchez Vicario got off to a slow start before defeating Barbara Rittner of Germany. Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia, the third seed and defending champion, downed No. 13 Julie Halard of France. No. 4 Mary Joe Fernanmatches Thursday, posting a raindelayed second-round victory over Carrie Cunningham, then defeat-

ing No. 10 Helena Sukova. While Forget looked sharp, he said he was glad to have a match or two before the Australian Open.

NCAA Panel Tightens Academic Standards

By Mark Asher

Washington Past Service ANAHEIM, California - Division I delegates to the 86th National Collegiate Athletic Association convention have overwhelmingly passed a package designed to improve graduation rates and the public's perception of big-time college sports.

"It's the most important day in the reform movement because it underscores again the primary goal of academic institutions: to get degrees, not to maintain four years of athletic eligibility," said R. Gerald Turner, chancellor of the University of Mississippi and chairman of the NCAA Presidents Commission.

But the Georgetown athletic director, Frank Rienzo, and representatives of historically black colleges and universities said during debate Wednesday that the key part of the package discriminated against blacks and students from lower socioeconomic classes. The convention increased the number of required core courses

from 11 to 13 and increased the minimum grade-point average in them from 2.0 (out of 4.0) to 2.5 to be eligible as a freshman. Delegates also passed a sliding scale index that allows for a lower GPA with higher college entrance exam scores.

For continuing eligibility, they passed two measures that should put athletes near graduation by the time their eligibility is complete.

The key element requires an athlete to be within 90 percent of his The key element requires an athlete to be within 90 percent of his GPA requirement for graduation (most schools require a 2.0, so 90 percent would be 1.8 GPA) by his fourth year, and 95 percent (1.9) by his fifth year. The second element requires 25 percent of courses in an athlete's major to be completed by the start of the third year, 50 percent by the start of the fifth.

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LA. Cippers 23 25 25 29—104 Indiana 23 27 38 19—102 Manning 9-154-522, Harper 7-204-5 19; Per-L.A. Citppers son 8-17-4-5 20, Miller 7-12-4-6 19, Rebeauts— Los Angeles 44 (Rivers 9), Indiana 34 (Schrempf 17). Assists—Los Angeles 24 (Harper 7), Indiana 37 (Schrempf 10).

39 37 24 23—166 38 26 24 16—166 Jordon 17-27 6-7-40, Pippen 10-19-2-3-24; Rice 13-21 4-5-32, Burton 7-14 1-2 15, Coies 5-6-4-1 15, Rebessels—Chicase 45 (Gront 10), Miami 47 (Selikaly 14). Assists—Chicase 25 (Pippen,

son 10-19 2-3 22. Ellioft 9-14 2-2 2L Re

LA Lakers 27 18 19 23—87 San Ashalo 29 26 22 23—183 Threuit 7-133-17, Worliny 6-154-4 16; Robin-Los Angeles 50 (A.C.Green 11), Son Antonio 57

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Semifinal Series, Group A

Major College Scores

Princeton 68, 1903 51
Princeton 68, 1903 51
Princeton 68, 1903 51
Princeton 68, 1905 51
Princeton 68, 1905 61
Princeton 73, Massochusetts
Yale 73, Brooklyn Cel. 65, OT

E. Kentucky 86. Morehead St. 63

Richmond 76, VAU 59 Statson 82, Barry 79 Vanderbilt 83, Austin Pagy 66

Virginia 58, Wake Forest 53 W. Kentucky 81, Radford 78

HOCKEY * NHL Standings K.Micione 11-20 6-7 25, Edwards 7-12 1-2 16; M.Micione 7-11 8-9 22, Erickowski 6-10 1-1 12. Rebounds—Urch 48 (K.Micione 11), Milweu-lee 54 (Malcione 3), Assists—Urch 26 (Stocton 16), Milwaukse 22 (Humphries, Conner 7).

TROK ENVISION TO THE GF GA 27 16 1 55 167 145 26 14 3 55 187 143 22 15 4 50 191 154 20 14 6 44 152 177 14 20 6 34 150 167 12 19 8 32 112 134

Phoenix 37 31 37 36-125

Mutambo 10-16 4-8 24, Williams 9-13 0-0 19;
Hornocek 9-15 6-6 24, Chambers 9-16 5-7 23,
Johnson 6-9 10-14 22, Rebounds—Denver 55
(Anderson 15), Phoenix 47 (Neoly 9), Assists—Denver 24 (Garland B), Phoenix 27 (Hornocak, Molerle, Knight 6). Orlando 22 37 25 25—194
Seatile 29 34 27 25—194
Vincent 9-19 17-18 35, Catiedare 12-17 6-6 30.
Anderson 9-28 4-4 27; Benjamin 10-16 4-6 24.
Plarce 9-17-1-7 20. Rebounds—Orlando 42 (Vincent, Kite 8), Seatile 48 (Karm 8). Assists—Orlando 15 (Vincent 7), Seatile 27 (Payton 9). To be Division 22 12 7 53 149 122 18 18 18 44 134 138 18 18 5 41 157 143 17 16 7 41 149 153 16 21 6 38 147 164 9 31 3 21 105 187

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

9 2 0-2

1 2 1 8-3

Neety (3) 2; Savard (12), Carson (4), Muller (19), Shorts on goal: Boston (on Roy) 10-8-15-33, Montreal (on Delguidice, Moog) 11-7-11-29 Emerson (15), Outes (8), Huil (43) 3; Gilhen (6), Nemchinov (21), Amonte (16), Shots on seal: St. Louis (on Richter) 7-20-6—33, New York (on Joseph) 13-10-15—38.

Tork (or Juscal) / January (7): Andreychuk (18), La Fontian (13), Auderie (17), Bodoer (6), Saets on geni: Quebec (on Maiarchuk) 5-12-72-32, Buffalo (on Fiser) 14-7-11-32. Edmestica (17), Bodoer (17), Bodoer (18), Saets on geni: Quebec (on Maiarchuk) 5-12-72-32, Buffalo (on Fiser) 14-7-11-32. Edmestica (18), Buffalo (on Fiser) 13-7-13. In 19-22 (18), Buffalo (on Fiser) 13-7-13. In 19-22 (18), Buffalo (on Fiser) 13-13-34. Marcian (18), Comphesse (22): Marcian (18), Comphesse (22): Marcian (18), Complex (23), Marcian (18), Complex (1), Evans (5), Olevyk (21), Numminen (4), Elynuik (13). Shets en god: Edmonton (an Essensa) 11-13-18-42. Winnipes (an Faster, Ing) 6-9-24. Catgory
Presiery (7), Fenton (5), Hrkoc (1); Roberts
(25), Stern (7), Forslund (3), Nieuwendyk (8)
Yawney (2), Reichet (14), Otto (18), Makoron

(7), Sufer (2), Fleury (24), Shots en soal: Sar Jose (on Vernon) 8-11-22—41. Calgory (on Hockett, Myllys) 13-20-12—45.

ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP Quarterflacks
Crystol Poloce 1. Nottingham Forest 1
Leeds 1, Manchester United 3
Peterborough 0, Middlesbrough 0
Tottenham 2, Norwich 1
SPANISH CUP

Real Murcia 1, Sevilla 1

WORLD SERIES CUP Austrolia vs. West indies Thursday, in Melbourne West Indies innings: 160-7 (47 overs) Australia did not bot, as match was abandoned because of rain. Both sides received one point each
THREE-DAY MATCH

Country Districts XI vs. England, Final Day COUNTY DESTRICTS AT VS. ENglands, Pilled I Thursday, in Mapley, New Zeeland Country Districts XI 1st Inclines: 245 England 1st Inclines: 333 Country Districts XI 2d Inclines: 260 England 2d Inclines: 28-1

TENNIS (*: (*:

NEW SOUTH WALES OPEN
In Australia
Quarterfinals
Guy Forget (3), France, def. Agron Krickstein, U.S., 6-1.6-4; Emilio Sonchez (7), Spain,
def. Thomas Muster, Austria, 6-3, 6-3; David
Wheaton (8), U.S., def. Jakob Hiasek, Switzer-

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CALIFORNIA—Agreed to terms with Bryon Horvey, pilither, on four-year contract and
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ms, infletder, on one-year contract.
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CHICAGO—Agreed to terms with Jamie Moyer, plictner, on minor-league controct. COLORADO—Numed Rick Marithews plictnes coach for their rookle seague team. HOUSTON—agreed to terms with Rofael Romirez, shortston, on minor-league controct. PHILADELPHIA—Agreed to terms with Rick Schu, third besenton, on minor league controct. Acquired Darrin Chople, pitcher, from N.Y. Yonkees for player to be named later. SAN DIEGO—Agreed to terms with Tim Teufel, infielder, on two-veor contract. SAN FRANCISCO—Agreed to terms with Milke Felder, outfleider, on one-veor controct.

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OBSERVER

Boat and Bridge People

By Russell Baker NEW YORK - Flu-smitten and oozing self-pity, I watched in deepening depression as the Washington Redskins dis-posed of a football team called the Atlanta Falcons. The depression had nothing to do with the game, except that the game reminded me

of a campaign afoot to rename the There is a nasty predicament created by humanity's insistence on constantly renaming everything at the same time its life span is constantly increasing. As you age you don't want to be forever going back to elementary school to unlearn evcrything you learned as a tyke, yet this is what's necessary unless-you're content to look hopelessly

For instance, just last week I learned that Burma is no longer Burma. It is now Myanmar. I don't know how long it's been Myanmar, and I'm sure that in confessing my ignorance I sound like a dolt who skipped his autumn refresher in sixth-grade geography.

Difficulties are especially acute just now because of the Soviet Union breaking up. Belorussia, has already started turning up as Belarus. I was surprised, on consulting an atlas, to learn that it had until recently been Belorussia, because the last time I looked, which was about 40 years ago, it was Bye-

Keeping up with the latest names from Africa is more than the spirit can bear if you are one of those who learned geography from stamp collecting and have a mind clut-tered with long-vanished names like Gold Coast, Rhodesia, the Bel-gian Congo and Tanganyika.

In days of yore when people con-quered the world and died before they were 30, it didn't matter that everything on the map of Africa was renamed every few years. Living at that pace, you probably didn't waste the time needed to

learn the names in the first place. Now, however, when people rou-tinely live to 80, 90, 110, it seems perverse that they should be pun-ished for their great age by being reminded that they are out of touch with the world they thought they

were living in. I still remember the devastating sensation of being outdated (it kept me in bed for a week) several years

ago when I discovered that the center of evil Red Chinese Communism, which I had long called Peking, had long since become

My reaction to learning that Ceyion had become Sri Lanka was even more pronounced. For years I had dreamed of visiting Ceylon. It sounded like such a beautiful place.

Then suddenly it was Sri Lanka. That did it. Thereafter when people asked, "How would you like to see Sri Lanka?" I replied, "Couldn't we settle for Atlantic

The pressure to rename the Washington Redskins comes from people we used to call Indians. There's a move to rename them too, but on grounds of logic I refuse to buckle to pressure to call them "native Americans."

For one thing, I am also a native American but not an Indian, For another, the people whom Europe-ans later called Indians were here long before Amerigo Vespucci put America on the map.

Since the so-called Indians are

thought to have come over an ancient land bridge from Asia, it would be more logical to call them Bridge People. Objections that this is too flippant for delicate modern ears are overcome simply by re-naming the national European-and-African-root population. Make them "Boat People."

This solution will end the difficulties black people keep having in the renaming exercises. Those who specialize in the subject have lately split, one group wanting them-selves renamed "African-Americans," the other preferring "people

The trouble with "African-Americans" is that it dilutes their American credentials which, in most cases, are much older than most white Americans'. As for "people of color," what is it but a pompous way of saying "colored people"? "Boat People" and "Bridge People" tell the story truly, which is probably not where the fun lies in this kind of thing.

As for "Redskins"? Offensive to Bridge People. Rename them Washington "Bureaucrats," some say. Offending government work-

New York Times Service

Underground Art in London

By Steven Prokesch New York Times Service

L ONDON — If subway systems are the measure, London is undeniably a much more civilized city than New York. It is not just the much lower rate of violent crime on the Underground, or tube, and the color-coded map that is a delight to foreign

The clincher is the poems. Sandwiched between posters warning rid-ers to be alert for Irish Republican Army bombs and advertisements for whisky, super-

markets and packaged holidays are verses whose only purpose is to melt the everyday-ness encasing and numbing the urban soul. There are poems by bards of old like Chaucer, Shakespeare and Keats; by modern greats like Yeats, Auden, William Carlos Wil-nams and Seamus Heaney, and by those now struggling to make their names known.

The six-year-old Poems on the Underground program may seem quintessentially English but its roots are in New York City: that is where Judith Chemaik was born and raised. She is a novelist who has lived in London since 1972 and who occasionally has

visions that call her to action. In the mid-1980s, she said, "I began to see poems on the tube."

It was the heyday of Thatcherism, when the British government was dismantling socialism and arguing that people had to fend

"There was a shift from public to private in language and actuality," Chernaik said. "There was a feeling something terrible was happening to culture, to public services." Two British friends who are writers, General Person and Circle Victory. rard Benson and Cicely Herbert, were taken with her idea for poems on the tube. They are members of the Barrow Poets, a group of poets and musicians dedicated to popularizmg poetry who have performed in Britam and North America. "Poetry has been hijacked by professors and locked up by libraries," Ben-

With help from Britain's government-sup-ported Arts Council and book publishers and some free spaces donated by the Under-ground, the three turned Chemaik's vision

Riders responded so enthusiastically that the Underground decided three years ago to foot most of the bill. Printing and designing the posters cost about £10,000 (about \$18,700) a year.

Riders can now be found memorizing sonnets, sharing Coleridge's solitude in "Frost at Midnight" or taking heart from "Some-times," a work about how sometimes things do go right that was written by Sheenagh Pugh, a relatively unknown British poet in her early 40s.

More than 23,000 copies of "100 Poems on the Underground," a collection published in late September, have been sold.

OFFSHORE



For six years, Judith Chernalk has sprinkled London subway trains with poems.

Riders also regularly steal posters — to Chernail's delight. "They really have to love the poem," she said. "It doesn't matter since extras are printed."

Every four months, Herbert, Benson and Chemaik choose five poems or excerpts, which are posted in 4,000 spaces on trains. They try to select a wide range from a variety of periods and countries, although the poster's size, roughly 24 by 11 inches (60 by 28 centimeters), and the 13-minute duration

of an average subway trip impose limits. Only published poems are eligible. For commuters seeking a scapegoat for their tedions lot, lines from the expulsion from Eden in Milton's "Paradise Lost" have reminded them of the original culprits. For escapists, there is almost always something light like Edward Lear's:

There was an Old Man with a beard, Who said, "It is just as I feared! Two Owls and a Hen, Four Larks and a Wren,

Have all built their nests in my beard!

Some American poems like a sonnet about bygone loves by Edna St. Vincent Millay have been well received. But Walt Whitman didn't seem to speak to people here," Cher-

naik said. "I don't know why." Other transit systems, including Dublin's and Stuttgart's, have followed London's with poetry programs. Chemaik has discussed the idea with Gamett Transit, which sells advertising for New York's subway system and bus

"We want to do it," Joan Davidson, vice president of public affairs at Gannett, said in a telephone interview from New York. "We just have to figure out who's going to pay for it. A big part of what we're trying to do is to change the negative perception people have of subways."

Will Americans be receptive? Chemaik womies that too many consider poetry to be elitist or obscure. "You don't get that in England," she said. "There's a great deal of pride in the language and the continuity of the language here."

PEOPLE

Enroll for Presley 101

shoes and head for the Charlestry shoes and head for the Charlestry shoes and head for the Charlestry name and image in the contract his of Iowa, where a former Ugandan name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance official plans to teach a parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance of the Charlestry name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance name and image in the contract his parents signed with Hai Roach Stuffinance name and the charlestry name and the charles finance official pishs to teach a course this spring on the King of Rock 'n' Roll. Professor Peter Francis Joseph Nazareth, whose wife's name is Mary, said he has admired Bandar's music since leave I admired Presley's music since 1956 and has 120 Elvis albums and 35 singles as well as 100 records reme senting artists from whom Presley senting artists from whom Presity incorporated songs, inflections, rhythms and other characteristics into his style. Presity died in Angust 1977. Wednesday would have been his 57th birthday. "I was buying Etvis and listening all the way from 1957. I never stopped even desired the lower times," said Nazaduring the lousy times," said Naza. reth, who said he once was a senior finance officer to the deposed dio. tator Idi Amin. Nazareth said he had been thinking about teaching a course about Presley since 1958 and he takes his topic very seriously. "Everything I've taught is actions. My classes are always alive. ous. My casses are analysis will less not a joke. They [students] will have to write long papers for me," he said. Nazareth said he furst came to the United States in 1973 on a scholarship to Yale. Later that year he was invited to the University of

Every German city and town should honor former Soviet presi-dent Mikhail S. Gorbacher for helping bring about German miff. cation by naming a street or square after him, a government minister said. "That would be a recognition of the great historical achievement of this politician," Transport Minof this politiciant, Iransport sing-ister Guenther Krause wrote in the baskets and that sort of thing," she Berlin magazine Super IIIu. Kranse said the street signs would be a fitting tribute to Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika policies which helped bring about the collapse of communism in Eastern Enrope and, with it, German unification.

hold the rights to the image of the to the concert. Sheike Rashid Abchubby, beanie-clad smart alcok he med, minister of culture and sports, played in the "Little Rascals" and said the concert had been tentative-

Elvis Presley aficionados may cals" photographs. Fisher mied want to strap on their blue saede that the 64-year-old McFarland reshoes and head for the University linquished rights to the Spanky

The actor Christopher Reeve plans to marry his grifficend this summer. Reeve, 39, best known for playing the title role in the "Super-ntan" movies, will marry Dana Moresini, a 30-year-old singer and actress, on June 30. It will be five years to the day that they met each other, said a spokeswoman. It will be Reeve's first marriage. He has two children from a relationship with Gae Exton, a former model.

A former executive in Leona Helmsley's hotel empire charged in a lawsuit that she ordered him fired after learning he had cancer. Peter Herren, a former vice president of the New York Helmsley Hotel, is seeking more than \$1 million. The 64-year-old Herren said that he was fired in October, two days after telling a Helmsley deputy that he had thyroid cancer. Howard Rubeastein, a Helmsley spokesman, said Herren was fired for business reasons. She had absolutely no inhe was invited to the University of reasons. She had absolutely no in-lowa and has been there ever since. formation that he was ill."

> Katherine Dunham, who won the National Medal of Arts for her innovative work in African and Caribbean dance, donated costumes and other memorabilia to the Missouri Historical Society. "After toming for about 50 of my 83 years. I have found that it's no good keepsaid. The society's president, Robert R. Archibald said the gift inchides about 300 costumes and 400 boxes of documents and artifacts.

Michael Jackson has accepted a vectore to perform George McFartand can still call in Islamic Pakistan, but opposition inself "Spanky" but does not by religious leaders may be a threat piayed in the "Little Rascais" and the concert had been tentative. "Our Gang" series. In Trenton, New Jersey, Judge Clarkson Fisher tossed out McFarland's lawsui against Joseph Miller, an Ocean Township, New Jersey, businessman whose tavern, Spanky McFarland's, was lined with "Little Ras-

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